INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOC.

VOL XV NO. 157— BOMBAY TUESDAY NOVEMBER I 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,126
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,948
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		16,602
24 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:

		A	B	C
		£	£	£
1st	Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,,	,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd	Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,,	,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA.	Mombasa.
2nd ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
4th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
5th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
7th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
9th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Hakudate Maru..	6303	17 Oct.	4 Nov.
Tamba Maru ..	5815	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 ,,	29 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 ,,	2 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	13 ,,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.

Agents,

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th Nov.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru	24th ,,	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams "SHOSEN,"

Box No. 355

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE

'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad		Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta		Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Shikot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:—

AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc, outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

P. D. TANDON,

Secretary and Chief Manager.

Sassoon House,

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS

Bombay Widows, Pension Fund, Ltd,

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22097.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LaCS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lisi Street, Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.

NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,

Manager,

Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to:-

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,

PRINCIPAL AGENTS,

51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,

Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates.—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve :

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—LOCAL AGENTS in Bombay for Hosiery and silk goods. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Security Rs. 100 essential. Purisan Regd., Ludhiana.
A R533.

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS for Piece Goods and Hosiery. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply SYAL TRADING CO., registered, "Rose Villa", Ludhiana.
A 29391.

WANTED.—English or Vernacular knowing CANDIDATES both male and female to obtain M.D., M.B., L.M.P. Kaviraj, Hakim Hazik, etc., degrees and diplomas of the well-renowned and registered by the Govt. A. H. Medical College Aligarh, in a few months by correspondence. Special concession for private practitioners. For prospectus apply to:—THE SECRETARY, A. H. Medical College, Aligarh.
A. R534.

WANTED.—Energetic and experienced travelling AGENTS on pay Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 as an allowance per mensem or on handsome commission to sell all over India our manufactured stuff viz:—Banyans, Mufflers, Sweaters, Jumpers, Neckties, Blouses, Suiting and shirting cloth etc., etc. Cash security Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively should be deposited with us. For the terms write to the undermentioned firm please Messrs. BRIJ LAL SYAL & SONS., Merchants and Manufacturers, Ludhiana.
T R.535.

WANTED—TWO SALES SUPERINTENDENTS, one on Rs. 250/- plus commission for Bombay, and one on Rs. 150/- plus commission for Guzarat Pranth to sell genuine Mysore Agarbathies, etc. The selected candidates should invest Rs. 5,000/- and 3,000/- respectively in 500 and 300 fully paid up shares of Rs. 10 each. Apply with a remittance of Rs. 5/- for samples and terms to: THE MYSORE PERFUMERY AND INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES LTD., R. Krishna Murti Naidu, Managing Director.
R467

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box. No. 2036. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
29342

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT 8TH EDITION JUST OUT. —RATTI SASTRAM or Sexual knowledge English translation, coloured Pictures of males and females. Very highly spoken of by Indians and Europeans alike. Rs. 2/10/-. Ask for our catalogue please. S. S. BONA BROS., Ludhiana.
L R517

MATRIMONIAL

A HIGHLY educated Hindu youth well established in business wants to marry a well educated girl or a widow below twenty years of age. Apply Box No. 2046. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
R. 526.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SARRHIES, 5, 5 1/2, 6 yards by 44 inches, without borders. Cream and Champaigne colour. Guaranteed best stuff. High testimonials awarded. Sold at Reduced Rate at Rs. 3 per yard. Packing and postage free. Goods sent per V. P. P. order at once. WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS. For terms apply to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd. "Rose Villa," P. B. No. 12, Grand Trunk Road, LUDHIANA.
T 29231.

WANTED

WANTED — PERSONS to make thousands of Pounds through a small investment bearing a direct Govt. guarantee. Thousands get rich, why not you? INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS BUREAU, HOSHIARPUR PB:
R 532.

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

PRESERVE your Wife's Health by using CONTEX. The sovereign remedy for birth-control. The most reliable preventive against conception. Price per phial of 16 tablets Re. 1-8-0 V. P. extra. ANAND JIWAN PHARMACY, Agra.
P R536.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

ON and from 3rd November, 1927, Pandharpur-Miraj Extension of this Railway will be opened for all description of Coaching Traffic in local and through booking and for Goods traffic in local and through booking except via Miraj Junction. One Mixed Mail and one Mixed train will run daily between Pandharpur and Miraj on timings shown below:—

		Mixed Mail.	Mixed Train.
Pandharpur	D.	10 40	4 45
Miraj	A.	19 45	13 54
Miraj	D	5 50	14 15
Pandharpur	A.	14 55	23 26

In addition to these daily trains, special trains will be ordered between Pandharpur and Miraj for pilgrims during the ensuing Kartiki Fair as required.

D. L AJREKAR,
Traffic Superintendent.
Kurduwadi, 27-10-1927.
29463

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

ON 7th December, 1927, at 12 noon, about 142 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots in public auction at Fraserpet. For further particulars apply to:—

THE CHIEF FOREST OFFICER,
Coorg,
Mercara P. O.
29462

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that from the 1st November, 1927, Messrs. WILLIAM PRIESTLEY and BERNARD CHARLES READE cease to be partners in our firm.

GILL & CO.
R530

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA

Will be held at KODIBAG near KARWAR, 21st November, 1927, and the following days.

1,053 tons teak logs
27 tons Sissum logs
69 tons Matti logs
3 tons Honne logs
About 2,518 teak poles.

JUNGLEWOOD RAFTERS

II class 90
III class 839
IV class 74

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

E. S. B. TAVENER,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara W. D.
Karwar, 10th October, 1927.
29391

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

IN pursuance of a requisition received under Section 36(d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider a proposition for appointing a Committee to enquire into certain irregularities recently brought to notice in connection with the construction of roads and footpaths in the City, a Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on WEDNESDAY, the 9th November, 1927, at 5 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 31st October, 1927.
29466.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the Construction of DeLisle Road Extension from Elphinstone Road and Bombay woollen Mills will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 8th day of November, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with the names of all the partners of the firm if there be any.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy (non-returnable) to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Engineer, Development Works at his office at Love Grove Road, Worli who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
29465.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GOVERNMENT GATE ROAD, PAREL, BEHIND DHARAMSY MORARJEE MILLS.

Under instructions from the Executors, Mr. Laljee Doongersi and others, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 1st instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece of Leasehold Inami land situate at No. 12 Government Gate Road, Parel, known as Justice Palace and being a portion of the property known as "Park Field" admeasuring about 1,125 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 66, New No. 14221, New Survey No. 1|2494 and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 1952 (1-B), Street No. 12AAA, and bounded on the West by the Parel Government Gate Road, on the East by the land belonging to the lessor Tribhuvandas Varjivandas, on the North by the property of the trustees of the late Mr. Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia known as Rose Cottage, and on the South by the common passage and beyond that by the land belonging to Khurshedjee Nasserwanjee Wadia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Executors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"The World's News"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
'AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA
Bi-Weekly or Weekly
EDITION).

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The 'Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such a will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika' Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary "Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 86,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.
PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreu, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividend and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

7 Reels.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA. ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

UNIVERSAL
PICTURE HOUSE
(CINEMA PRECIOUS) Lamington Road.
Presents During This Week
A Marvellous Mystery Tale
The MYSTERY CLUB
A story in which crime was fun!
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL
4 shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30

NEXT SATURDAY
BEWARE OF WIDOWS
Starring Bewitching
LAURA LA PLANTE.

BANKING.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SHORTS COVERING.

New York, Oct. 29.

The New York futures market opened steady and improved 52 points on short covering influenced by unfavourable weather in the Western belt. At this level long liquidation checked the rise and prices declined 47 points from the highest point touched during the first hour. Towards the close renewed short covering resulted into a rally of 20 points. The net change at the close was a rise of 22 to 29 points. Middling spot improved 20 points at 20.70c.

The New Orleans futures closed at a rise of 21 to 26 points. Spot Cotton improved 25 points to 20.56c.

Evidently conditions surrounding the course of cotton prices are now such that the influences shaping the market are becoming more complicated and call for closer study and evaluation.

We now have reached the stage where it is essential to consider not only the crop but the developing aspects of ultimate supply and demand, the weight of the balance of the crop and various economic, technical and psychological elements that all play their part in governing the tendency of prices.

For some time, at least, the size of the crop will be the dominant force in the market. Apparently the statement issued by the Secretary of the Agricultural Department of U.S. Government showing 8,119,000 bales ginned represented two-thirds of the indicated crop and it proved something of a surprise to the trade with a rise of 1-1/2 cent. in the values of cotton. During the last month we have often received reports of favourable weather and absence of killing frost. These reports induced continued hedge selling and cotton passed into weaker hands as trade is following a cautious policy believing the supply position not indicating any shortage when looked with the carry over figure. However there are some well informed firms who believe that as soon as the heavy movement is over, prices are likely to improve materially in the long run believing large consumption during the present season.

Looking to the general situation, it appears that there is absence of outside speculation and the offerings against hedge sales are mostly held by weak bulls. If the next Bureau report confirm the idea of the crop of 12,200,000 bales, prices may improve somewhat meeting heavy long liquidation and hedge selling as the prices improve, but any larger figure than the above, will induce withdrawal of trade demand and enormous liquidation, as large tenders are likely to be issued against December options. Before the Bureau report we look for steadier markets and prefer sales on bulges with a view to average if prices harden over the next Bureau Report.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York under date 29th instant.

January Highet 20.61 (10.52 a.m.) lowest 20.17 (11-40 a.m.)

New York market improved on short covering meeting long liquidation.

Reuter Ltd:—Market opened firm on unfavourable weather forecast and advanced further on active covering by shorts, but later declined partially on realizing.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 29th inst. as follows:—

"Weather outlook in the West unfavorable."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date	29-10-27	1927-28	3578000, 1926-27 4712000.
Receipts Yesterday	29-10-27	1927-28	62000, 1926-27 86000.
Exports to date	29-10-27	1927-28	1980000, 1926-27 2409000.
Stock at Ports	28-10-27	1927-28	2286000, 1926-27 2382000.
Stock Interior Towns	28-10-27	1927-28	1097000, 1926-27 1162000.
Stock Liverpool	28-10-27	1927-28	1019000, 1926-27 819000.
Visible Supply	28-10-27	1927-28	5223000, 1926-27 5683000.
Quantity in Sight	28-10-27	1927-28	5735000, 1926-27 6652000.

LIVERPOOL.

QUIET NARROW MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 27 points and fluctuated within a narrow range. There was some scattered selling but the prices were sustained on account of month-end trade fixing call sales. The close was quiet at a decline of 27 to 28 points. Middling American declined 25 points to 11.41d. Spot sales were 4,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed 26 points lower, while Egyptian futures closed 14 to 22 points lower

The Liverpool market is due to open 10 points higher on Monday.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messss. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 29th instant:—

9-05 a.m: Scattered shower North Carolina.

12-40 p.m.: Scattered selling. End of the month trade fixing call sales.

Reiss Brothers:—Decline due weakness New York security market but position intrinsically sound.

New York Cables:—Market strong on indications unfavourable weather possibly freeze West. Think market again turned definitely upward.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:

COTTON ORACLE'S PREDICTION.

it is understood that Mr. W. D. Gann has sent a cable from New York stating main trend is up. Advisable to buy on reactions than to sell on rally. Advise buying around present prices or any further low level. Expect higher prices end of this week.

Market firm on short covering.

Messrs Devkaran Nanjee's New York friends Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose wired yesterday as under:—

Cotton: Conservative purchases present levels will bring handsome profits eventually.

Messrs. Thomas Smith add Co.'s Report: With the Ginnings by this time totalling over 75 per cent. and the greater portion of crop having been hedge, we believe, the peak of movement has already passed. Possibly the present trade conditions throughout the world may not be conducive to absorbing the raw produce at any exhorbitant price. We, however, do not believe in any over production to warrant the price much below 20.00 cents. We consider once the ultimate size of crop in Ameica and India is definitely known greater confidence amongst consumers will create a new outlook. We therefore on the present statistical basis hold a sanguine view for the future and recommend our friends to buy on all easy markets.

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"New York cables: Another bear raid in progress Spinner's takings so far this season are 39,15,000 bales."

"Conservative purchases present lepeis will bring handsome profit eventually."

"Low ginning report confirms small crop estimate, though trade still disinclined to buy except on declines. Market unfavourably affected by weakness in securities."

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Ready as well as forward Prices have ruled steady to-day round about yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14|4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

S.S. "Querimbea" Sh. 13|6 1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

S.S. "Begum" Sh. 13|6 1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

S.S. "Risalder" Sh. 13|6 1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Sept. Sh. 13|6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment October Sh. 13|6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Nov.-Dec. Sh. 13|10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan.-Feb.-Mar. Rs. 9|0 per cwt. F. B. H.

Jamnagar C. I. F.:—

October Sh. 13|16 per cwt. F. B. H.

Nov.-Dec. Sh. 14|- per cwt. F. B. H.

Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 9|10 1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14|8 per cwt.

Gur Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14|2 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY.

HEAVY SPECULATIVE BUYING.

Oct. 31.

Following a rise of 25 points, yesterday the local market hardened to Rs. 396|8 for Broach A.-M. on speculative buying by followers of so called scientific forecast from New York. To-day prices opened at Rs. 393|8 for Broach A.-M. delivery but declined to Rs. 392|8 on commission houses selling. At this level there was renewed and contineous speculative demand prices hardened and were quoted at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M. 393|8, 397, 392|8, 397.
Oomra D.-J. 360|8, 364, 360|8, 364.
Bengal D.-J. 325, 329, 325, 329.

Liverpool opened 19 points higher and the local market improved to Rs. 399|- for Broach A.-M. delivery.

SEWRI MARKET.

Following steady Liverpool advices, the local market opened for Broach A.-M. delivery at Rs. 396|4 and firmed up to Rs. 398|- on buying by local houses. Towards the close slight selling by a Japanese house checked the rise and prices were quoted at 6-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M. 396|4, 398, 396|4, 397.
Oomra D.-J. 365, 365|8, 365, 365|8.
Bengal D.-J. 328, 328|8, 328, 328|8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Oct. 31.

Sampin market remained closed to-day.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Saturday's Receipts	1,342
Saturday's Exports	1,488
Receipts from 1st Sept.	89,061
Receipts same time last year.	70,024
Exports from 1st Sept.	104,653
Exports same time last year.	47,091
Stock of Cotton on 27th Oct.	238,242
Stock same time last year	266,089

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Oct. 31.

Bengal 328 D.-J.
Broach 397 A.-M.
Umra 365 D.-J.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal Supperfine 351, Fine 345, Fully Good 338.

Sindh Punjab Supperfine 349, Fine 343, Fully Good 336.

READY COTTON SALES.

Oct. 31.

100 E. D. Sassoon & Co., Kekri, 325.
100 Vardhman Bros., Hathras, 336.
100 Swadeshi Mill, Dhulia, 352.
100 Currimbhai, Bengal, 300.
100 Don Mill, Kasgang, 341.
100 Don Mill, Nizamad, 363.
100 Precidency Mill, Mubadar, 340.
100 N. Fatehalli, Khamgaon, 370.
100 N. Fatehalli, Shegaon, 363.
100 K. Damji, Anjar, 352.
100 G. V. Lanke, Jaipur, 296.
100 Etal India & Co., Khamgaon, 363.
100 E. D. Sassoon, Hapur, 340.

READY COTTON QUOTATION

		Ready Mill Terms.	Delivery Contract New Nov.	Dec.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	350	...	...
"	Fine "	340	+7/8	+ 7
"	F. G. "	335	...	...
Sindh-Punjab	Fine "	340	...	...
"	F. G. "	335	...	...
Wardha-Hingt. M.G.	Fine	...	...	...
Nagpur	Fine M.G.	...	+20	+15
Yeotmal	" "	...	...	...
Arvi	" "	...	+12	+8
Amroati	" "	...	...	...
Khamgaon-Akola	"	365	+2/8	+1/2
Mulkapur	" "	...	...	...
Khandesh	" "	...	+ 1	—4/5
Muthia	Fine "	...	...	— 7
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	...	...	...
Purna	Average "	...	...	...
Parbhani/Sailu	" "	...	...	...
Indore/Ujjain	" "	...	...	...
Burwah	Sanvad	...	...	...
			March	
Broach	Fine M.G.	...	+18	...
"	F.G. "	...	...	...
Westerns	Good "	380	...	...
Cambodia	Fine M.G.	425	...	...
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. "	410	...	...
Compta	F.G.M.G.	410	...	...
Dholera	" "	...	...	...
Kadi/Viramgam	"	...	...	...

WEEKLY BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 27th October	86,004
Same time last season	66,583
Exports from 1st Sept. to 27th Oct.	
	1927 — 1926
United Kingdom	6,973 — 21..
Continent	56,093 — 39,071
China	3,600 — 700
Japan	55,966 — 13,503
Coast Ports	2,692 — 2,072
U.S.A.	.... — 1
Total	1,25,324 — 55,562
Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. to 27th Oct. 1927	13,097
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 27th Oct. 1927	1,53,24
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 27th Oct. 1927.	2,38,242

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 31.

In full-pressed Bales. 29—10—27	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	58 659	1797
Central India	7307	6181
Barsi and Nagar	1255	440
Hyderabad-Gaorani	606	110
Berar	220 5326	1669
Central Provinces	2857	577
Total Oomras	278 18020	10774
Dholera	128 12669	2619
N.W. Provinces	715 9818	2442
Rajputana	5478	5493
Sind-Punjab	221 5107	2877
Broach	2545	77
Coompta & Dharwar	2339	1101
Westerns-Northerns	2636	6309
Cocanada	—	202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	6013	3820
Persian	1855	1879
American	284 18472	16120
Egyptian and African	4288	12008
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	2	
Total	1342 89 061	70 024

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 27th Oct.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday This	year. Last year.
Europe	1488 63766	39287
Japan & China	49566	14203
Coast Ports	1692	2072
Up-country by Rail	13097	17201
afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	1232	200
Total	1488 129353	72963

Why is "The Chronicle" Widely Read?

Because

It is the People's Paper.
It is a Courageous Exponent of Indian Nationalism.
It is Bright and it is Bold.
It Leads in Views and News.

its regular Illustrated Supplements are among its most Attractive Features.

Its Commercial Columns are recognised to be most Authoritative, reliable and helpful.

That is why everybody buys or borrows

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

It circulates in all Indian States as well as in every part of British India

AND THAT IS WHY

IT ATTRACTS ADVERTISERS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

LOCAL	MOFUSSIL
Yearly Rs. 20	Yearly Rs. 25/-
Half " " 10	Half " " 12/8

OUR GROWTH

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	June 1917	June 1927.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	" 1,60,000	" 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	" 2,18,68,000	" 17,05,73,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

TO SAFEGUARD YOUR MONEYS
TO FURTHER YOUR INTERESTS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Sore Throat?

At the first sign of Sore Throat take a few Formamint tablets. Formamint destroys the dangerous germs in mouth and throat and so cures Sore Throat. Let your children suck Formamint too, so that they will not catch other children's infectious diseases.

FORMAMINT

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES ACTIVE DEMAND.

TATA IRON SHARES FIRM

MILL SHARES. Bombay, Oct. 31.

To-day being the last day, there was a large volume of transfer business at normal differences. There was active demand for Bombay Dyeing, New Great and Century shares. Other mill shares had a sympathetic effect. The undertone of the market was healthy and it appears that nervous shorts will be forced to cover before any appreciable decline sets in.

TATA IRON SHARES.

There was active demand for Tata Iron Ordy. and Defrd. shares which firmed up to Rs. 57|- and Rs. 208|12 respectively. The general sentiment is inclined to the bull side and with impressive buying itt is likely that these shares are likely to improve further when some profit taking may give a rude jerk. There was better demand for 2nd Pref.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Hydros were weak. Burmahs were firm. Petrol shares were in good demand. Steamer were quiet. Cement shares ruled steady.

SECURITIES.

In the absence of business, prices ruled slightly easy.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 80/8.
Barod (100-50) 14 p.c. 92.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50 2 p.c. 34
Central (5) 9 p.c. 27|8.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 83.
Imperial (100) 1,440.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd) 16 p.c. 355.
Union (5) Rs. 3|13.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 34.
Central India Mining (10) 25-12.
India Cement (250) 200.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 185|12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 636|4.
Punjab Cement (D) 9|12.
Punjab Cement (F) 14-12.
Shivrajpur (10) 50.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 898|12.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 104
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 94-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-8.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c 98.
Pachora Jamner (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowai (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107 xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 142|8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 702-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 92.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 92.
Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 7 p.c. 832|8.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 1620.
Bombay Tramways (O) 3-1|2 p.c. 138|12. xd.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69/8.
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100) 1,067|8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 532|8.
Tata Power O (1,000) 845.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 545.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 865.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 612/8
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25 560.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 412/8.
Apollo (30) nil 6.
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mrg. (500) 325.
Bombay Dyeing (260) 25, 95, 988|12.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 545.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-495.
Century (100) 480.
Crescent (100) 205|12.
Colaba Mills 133|2.
Dawn (250) 80, 705.
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 0-14-0
Edward Sassoon (100) nil, 123|12.

Free Advice

COUPON

Stocks, Shares, Cotton, Silver and Raw Products

Address enquiries to:—

The Special Adviser,

C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

SECURITIES

Bombay, October 31.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107|5.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107|3.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.
Forward Rates.—17th November Sett. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 76/3. 1945/55 Rs. 107/4. 4 per cent Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/4.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 956|4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 33.
Elphinstone (100). nil 18.
Gokak Mills (100) 132|8.
Indore Mawan (100) 361|4.
Indian Dying and Bleaching (100) 11 262/8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 50.
Kasturchand (500) 28/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 265.
Lux Cotton (1000) 6,650.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil 111/4.
Maneckji Petit (1000) 1,772|8.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 600.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50 2,030.
New Great Mills 323|12.
Pahaney Mill 200 230.
Pearl Mill 250 590
173 Simplex 73, 173-12.
526 Swadeshi 15.
721-4 Burma 20, 22, 23, 25, 23.
108-4 Hydro 66, 65, 67, 1,067|8.
138-12 Tram 38-2, 37 X.D.
206-4 Diff. 81, 83, 81, 200.
56-12 Ord. 58, 12.
3-1|2 p.c. 76|4.
1945|55 107|4.
Phoenix (100) 416/4.
Sieplex (100) 173|12.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1|2 77-8.
Sholapur (10000) 200, 8225.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10 520.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 157-8.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 39
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3050.
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 303|12.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 721|4.
B. Burma T Corporation (50 paid X.D. 272|8.
Bombay Steam O. (250) p.c. 198|12.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 230 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 43.
British Burma Petroleum 5/4.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 8/12.
Empire of India Life (500-125 1950.
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 360.
(Continued in Column 4).
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) R 18|10.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) p.c. 2475.
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 45 645.
Scindia Steam (15) 16|8.
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd. 133.
Tata Constructions (30) 4, 55|8.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 85.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 56|4.
Tata Iron Def. (80) 206|4.
Telephone Co. (5) 41.

UNITED STATES' TRADE

The following Trade returns for the month of August as cabled by the Department of Commerce U. S. A. are sent by the office of the Trade Commissioner:—

FOREIGN TRADE.

Total export from the United States during August 1927. ..... $ 374,834,000
Total imports into the United States during August 1927. ..... $ 369,000,000
Excess of exports over imports. ..... $ 5,834,000
Trade with India:
United States imports from India, August 1927 $13,674,000
United States exports to India, August 1927. $ 3,657,000
Excess of imports over exports. ..... $ 10,017,000

Some of the more important items exported from the United States to India were as follows:

Raw Cotton	Pounds 600,000
Dyes.	Pounds 66,000
Kerosene	Gallons. 66,000
Lubricating oil	Gallons. 15,000
Machinery	$ 551,000
Steel (all kinds total)	Pounds 11,260,000
Tinned	Pounds 7,448,000
Galvanized sheets and plates	Pounds 157,000
Tubes, pipes, fittings	Pounds 2,000,000
Bolts and nuts	Pounds 27,000
Automobiles (American)	186
Trucks (American)	114
Automobiles (Canadian)	734
Trucks (Canadian)	592
Automobile casings	5,730
Automobile tubes	2,962
Tyres, solid	131
Hardware	$ 10,000
Belting	$ 38,000
Canned goods and provisions	Pounds 455,000
Cotton textiles	$ 63,000
Electrical equipment	$ 176,000
Aluminium	Pounds 154,000
Paints and varnish	$ 13,000
Railway materials	$ 27,000
Silver	Ounces 1,033,000

Some of the more important items imported into the United States from India during August 1927 were as follows:—

Burlap	Pounds 64,300,000
Jute, raw	Tons 2,000
Cotton, raw	Pounds 26,200,000
Goatskins	Pounds 2,000,000
Shellac, all kinds lac	Pounds 750,000
Tea	Pounds 85,000
Mica	Pounds 18,000
Castorseed	Pounds 1,813,000
Manganese	Tons 9,000
Myrabolans	Tons 5,000
Wool	Pounds 1,529,000

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.).
MUKTSAR (Punjab), Oct. 29.

Wheat Maghar 4-5-9 strong.
Wheat Har. 4-6-6.
Gram Jeth 3-9-0.
Cottonseed Maghar 3-3-3.
Cottonseed Poh. 3-3-9 dull.
Cottonseed Phagan 5-6-0.

READY.

Wheat 4-4-0 to 4-12-0.
Gram 3-14-0 to 4-2-0.
Cottonseed 3-2-5.
Kuppas 13-0-0 to 14-0-0.
Cotton 31-12-0.
Arrival:—
Kapas ..... 600 mounds.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Grain ..... 500 mounds.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Oct. 31.

Receipts of various raw produce up to noon the 29th instant:—

Wheat	15,173	cwt.
Linseed	1,333	"
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds.	186	"
Gingellyseeds	955	"
Groundnuts	20,019	"
Castorseed	907	"
Rice	9,696	"
Myrabooloms	890	"
Cottonseed	6,595	"
Mowraseed	42	"
Gram	1,623	"
Joowar	398	"
Bajree	97	"
Coal	5,649	tons.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, October 31.

3 months 4 5-16 per cent.
6 months 4 7-16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
1 month 2 1-2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4 1-2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

BULLION MARKET

SILVER MARKET.

Oct. 31.

Following strong China advices, the local market ruled firm and prices remained as under:—

Ready	59	2	0
Kartak	59	1	0
Magsar	59	1	6
Double options premiums—			
Kartak	0	8	0
Magsar	1	2	0

GOLD.

Oct. 31.

Ready	21	7	6
Kartak	21	7	0
Magsar	21	7	0
Central Bank	21	10	6
Chartered Bank	21	10	0
National Bank	21	10	6
Sovereigns	13	7	3

EXCHANGE

Bombay, October 31.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1|6 7|32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 907.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 967.
Bank's buying D D 952.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 128
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 135-1|4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 171 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1|4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11 1|4.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25|14.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25.15.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet and steady. America sold. China bought. Very little business doing. Market depends upon China.
American Cross Rate dollers 4.87 1|16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.08.

BROADCASTING!

For BURNDEPT McMICHAEL and "AMPLION" Apparatus Consult the **PIONEERS** of **WIRELESS in INDIA**

Sole Agents for some of the World's Leading Manufacturers of Wireless Apparatus,

The **INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.**

P. O. Box 371, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 231 KARACHI.
P. O. Box 2213, CALCUTTA

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.
ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2 (V. P. Charges Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
9 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.
TESTIMONIAL
Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

WOOD WORKS
OF ALL KINDS

For anything and every thing in Junglewood and Teak-wood.
Our special advice is to inquire us first
S. M. UMAR,
TIMBER MERCHANT, CONTRACTOR, AND ORDER SUPPLIERS.
Pinjrapole Lane,
Fateh Saw Mills, BOMBAY.

Consistently Reliable
B·S·A Bicycles

When buying a new bicycle, the experienced cyclist looks for the famous "Three Piled Rifles" trade mark on the steering head. He knows that if he buys a B.S.A. he will get a high-grade bicycle that will give years of reliable service under all conditions.

Follow the lead of experienced cyclists and buy a B.S.A. Bicycle, built throughout in the B.S.A. factories and guaranteed for fifty years.

Look for this trade mark on the steering head and the Three Piled Rifles on all important parts

Send for the B.S.A. catalogue.

Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
313, Hornby Road, Bombay.
B.S.A. Motor Bicycles from 2.49 h.p. to 9.86 h.p (14 models).

For Loss of Appetite

WHEN sickness has sapped the strength and the appetite seems gone, try a heaping, steaming dish of Quaker Oats.

How good it tastes—and what a fine tonic it is for the stomach too! Rich in nourishing elements, it aids in rapidly building you up and restoring your lost vitality.

Quaker Oats is the ideal daily health food for all—young or old, sick or well.

Send for free copy of our Health Booklet giving valuable information on the care and feeding of infants, also cooking recipes.
Address
Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Limited
Calcutta Bombay Madras Delhi Lahore Karachi Rangoon

Quaker Oats

665 *No human hands have touched Quaker Oats*

Gain Beauty while you sleep

The hours you spend in sleep are meant by Nature actually to renew your complexion. Your skin is constantly changing. As the outer layer gets old and weatherbeaten, it should disappear and give place to the fresh, young skin which has been growing underneath. Unfortunately, modern conditions often interrupt this natural process, and that is why so many of our famous beauties use Mercolized Wax every night before they go to bed. A little Mercolized Wax gently rubbed in with the finger tips at bedtime assists Nature by dissolving away all the particles of old, worn out, dried-up skin, which otherwise would clog up the pores and smother the bright, young skin underneath.

If you've never tried this Mercolized Wax treatment before, you'll be astonished at the difference even one night can make. It is so simple that you may not feel it can possibly do much, but just try it to-night and see for yourself. Simply ask any chemist for some pure Mercolized Wax and follow the directions he will give you on the jar.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Lanolin or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagawat Gita", at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandria Road, Gamdevi to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day (Tuesday), at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SOUTH INDIAN UNION, BOMBAY.

At a Special General Body Meeting held on the 30th October, it was resolved to change the name "Madrasee Union", Bombay, into "South Indian Union", Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Orvnsas" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 86. Total mortality this day last year was 76.

LAXMI-NAGAR (KHAR) RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION.

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Association was held in Laxmi Society's pavilion, when Mr. A. L. Pradhan was voted to the chair. Mr. Hiralal Desai the Hon. Secretary of the Association next briefly surveyed a few of the activities of the Association in the course of the year, and hoped with greater co-operation the Association would achieve more in the interest of the people of Khar.

After the report was adopted, the new Managing Committee was elected.

The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the retiring Managing Committee and the President.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 22nd instant, arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 30th instant and left there at 2-30 a.m. the following day.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from London of 20th instant arrived at Aden at 8-30 a.m on the 30th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 4th November.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with Mails from London of 27th instant, left Marseilles at 6-30 a.m on the 29th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the 29th instant and is due to arrive here on the 11th Nov. via Penang and Colombo.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 30th instant and is due to arrive here on the 26th Nov. via usual ports of call.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for to-day (Tuesday):—

11-0 a.m.:—News Bulletin and Weather Report.

11-30 a.m.:—A Programme of Indian Music as Recorded for the Gramophone Co. by Potwardhan Krisnarao Shende. Master Krishna, Miss Mai Khare, Govindrao Taube.

12 Noon:—Close Down.

6-30 p.m.:—Tea Talk "Marionettes and Puppets" by Miss Ethel M. Hewitt.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

6-45 p.m.:—Narayan Rao Vyas—Vocal Music.

8 p.m.—Interval.

Report.

9 p.m.:—News Bulletin and Weather

9-25 p.m.:—What Small We Have Tomorrow Menu No. 2.

DANCE MUSIC.

9-30 p.m.:—The Latest Successes played by James Little and His Filipino Dance Orchestra.

10-30 p.m.:—God Save the King-Emperor.

Close Down.

RESULTS OF THE B. E (CIVIL EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the examination.

SECOND CLASS.

Apte, Vishvanath Gopinath (C. E.); Thansali, Manilal Chunilal (C. E.); Deshpande, Keshav Krishna (N. E. D.). Salunke, Vishwasrao Balwantrao (C. E.).

PASSES.

Agashe, Vishwanath Vaman (exempted from 1, 3, 4, 5) C. E.; Joshi, Krishnaji Vasudeo (exempted from 2, 3, 5), C. E.; Pandikar, Janardhan Vishnu (exempted from 2, 4, 5), C. E.; Patkar, Shankar Krishnarao (exempted from 2, 4, 5, 6), C. E.; Parekh, Laxmidas Jethabhdas (exempted from 1, 3, 5).. N. E. Phadke, Narhar Ramchandra (exempted from 2, 3, 4, 5, 6). C. E.; Talati, Jilal Muljibhai (exempted from 2, 4, 5). E.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF CHARAS AND OPIUM.

SEVERAL PERSONS SENTENCED

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court disposed of a number of excise cases on Monday.

For possessing 800 rupees worth of charas Sadak Akbar Abdulla who was arrested at Dadar some days ago was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was travelling from Delhi and the Excise Police ransacked his trunk at Dadar and discovered 10 pounds of charas concealed in it.

Abdul Gafoor, another Mahomedan was arrested at the Crawford Market on suspicion. He was searched and 76 grains of opium were found on his person. The Magistrate found him guilty and as he had five previous convictions sentenced him to six months hard labour.

Sheikh Abdulla Kader, a butler in the employ of the B. I. S. N. Co., was arrested on the morning of the 9th instant near the Blue gate of the Alexandra Docks. He was found in possession of 78 tolas of opium. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two months' imprisonment.

George William, Dinshaw Cursetji Driver and three others who were arrested on the 29th instant for being in possession of opium worth of Rs. 800 were also placed before the Magistrate but the case was postponed.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 1ST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, the celestial signs indicate that you are very cautious, punctilious and diffident. Wise men have advised persons endowed with less intellect to think twice before speaking or writing or look out ten times before jumping into a domestic pit, but you are so very cautious that you will think a score of times every time, even in petty affairs. Little wonder then you lose jobs from your hand and birds from your grab. Fearing to trust only one person, you pin your faith to the coats of many men and to the gowns or skirts of cartloads of women, and then smash your hard numbskull when some of them prove treacherous to you. It is, no doubt, a good tact and shrewdness not to trust one bank to deposit your savings into several banks and not put all your eggs, whether of hens or roosters, (that is, not laid by roosters themselves, but preserved by them, the hens after presenting the beautiful things to an ungrateful humanity having fallen a prey to the butcher's knives and adorned the tables of the epicures) into one basket, lest they should all break if the basket was overturned; it is equally dangerous to put all your children into one school, lest—God forbid!—if it takes fire you should lose all or most, or many, or some of them. But the fetish of over-cautiousness does, many times, more harm than good. So you must try to avoid it, just as a wise person would avoid indulging in excess of smoking, tea or coffee-drinking, and wining, which are all poisons mild or strong, according as you possess the physique of a Sandow or Bernarr Macfadden or the skeleton of a human being in an Indian jail undergoing State hospitality. It's true we are ruled by destiny wherever we go, but you can at least rule your one destiny if only you are a bit shrewd and circumspect. May Samvat 1984 give you the necessary wisdom, and to all dunderpates whom I know well but whose names I cannot divulge!

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	October 31.
Previous Closing Rate	20.37
To-day's Opening Rate	20 56
Difference	+ 19
To-day's Closing Rate	20.26
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL.

	October 31.
Previous Closing Rate	10 81
To-day's Opening Rate	11.00
Difference	+ 19
To-days Closing Rate	11 05
Difference	+ .24
Broach Expectation	391

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

LONDON, October 31

Silver Ready	25.1
Higher	3 8
Silver Forward	25.2
Higher	.3

India and China bought.

"AMBIGUOUS OR BOGUS ACCOUNTS"

MORE ABOUT ALLEGED BRIBE TO OFFICIALS

INTERESTING DISCLOSURES IN DEFAMATION CASE

MR. NARIMAN PLEADS FOR FAIR TREATMENT TO WITNESS

At the resumed hearing of the Back Bay Libel Case before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday, the cross-examination of Mr. Chichgar, defence witness, was proceeded with by Mr. Velinker.

Witness produced the two letters purporting to have been sent by his solicitors to Mr. Watson, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Delves, Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, saying that the allegation that he had sent a note for the free supply of a motor of the Trust to a certain friend of the B. I. T. Officer was false and the note bearing his signature was forged. In those letters witnesses maintained that the notice of dismissal from the B. I. T. was unfair and the allegations attributed therein would have to be proved.

SALE OF PILE SHOES.

Cross-examined with regard to the sale of pile shoes to the B. D. D. witness said he could find no entry of purchase of pile shoes from Shafi Iron Works in 1922 Though the Petrol Supply Company had tendered for pile shoes at the rate of Rs. 2-4 per pile they had actually charged Rs. 4-8 to the B. D. D. The bill-book showed that.

Mr. Velinker: You are very irresponsible, Mr. Chichgar. How can you deny that the Petrol Supply were paid at Rs. 3-4-0 and not Rs. 4-8-0?

Mr. Nariman: This is absolutely wrong, your Worship. To call a witness irresponsible when he is producing the bills to show that the Petrol Company was actually paid Rs. 4-8 is, I submit, very unfair. Mr. Velinker simply produces the letter giving the tendered rates and then assumes that was the actual rate received by the Petrol Company. I maintain the witness is not at all irresponsible and submit he should be given a fair treatment.

Mr. Velinker then produced a letter from the B. D. D. to the petrol firm saying that their tender for pile shoes at Rs. 3-4 each had been accepted.

Are you now in a position to say that these piles supplied after November 21 were at the new rate or at the old contract rate?—Decidedly on the new rate.

So you say that all 162 shoes were manufactured in two days?—No. They must have been supplied from the store.

Mr. Velinker next read another letter written by the Petrol Company to the B. D. D. saying that the order for pile shoes placed by the B. D. D. was being executed and therefore it could not be cancelled at that stage as the pile shoes took some days for manufacturing and many of them had been kept ready on receipt of the first order.

NOT MANUFACTURED BY PETROL COMPANY.

That shows that the pile shoes were manufactured and kept ready?—Yes. but they were not manufactured by the Petrol Company.

Mr. Nariman here pointed out to the Court that the Petrol Company had demanded the older and higher rate though the old contract had been terminated because they claimed that a good number of pile shoes had been manufactured under the old contract and had therefore to be paid at a higher rate. Mr. Nariman said the claim was not justifiable and the higher rate should not have been paid.

SYSTEM OF PREPARING BILLS.

Cross-examined in regard to the system that prevailed in the Petrol Company of preparing bills witness said that all order-slips which he received from Hamid or Guzdar were marked "1". As long as he was in the firm such slips were preserved but he did not know what had become of them now.

DUPLICATE ORDERS.

If there were duplicate orders from Guzdar and Hamid for the same material witness marked them both "1", "1".

Who prepared the bills?—I did not prepare the bills.

They were never submitted to you?—Sometimes they were.

The Court at this stage rose for lunch.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH

When the hearing was resumed after lunch Mr. Chichgar was further cross-examined.

Mr. Nariman submitted a statement which enumerated the alleged payments to various B. D. D. officers in connection with the Worli scheme only.

The letter written by witness' Solicitors to Mr. Delves and the reply thereto were submitted as exhibits.

You said you checked some bills, how many were they?—I must have checked in all 20 bills.

With what did you check them?—The purchase clerk used to read his notes and I used to check them.

I take it then that these bills were not checked from the books but were checked from the notes taken by the clerk?—The purchasing clerk used to compare the bills with receipts obtained from the B. D. D. sometimes there were no receipts and the clerk billed from his notes.

Can you refer to me any instance of M. S. bars in which the bills paid but which bills were made in duplicate?—I shall be able to give you an answer if I see the bill book.

Mr. Nariman pointed out certain bills which he alleged were in duplicate.

Do you remember any bill which was submitted in duplicate, and was paid for twice?—It happened so once or twice. I will have to see the bill book for it.

Shown the bill book witness named Bills Nos. 3103, 3104, 3111 and 3112 the first two of them being cancelled.

What is the suggestion that you wish to make in regard to these bills?—It appears to me that these are two bills paid for one supply only.

"WITNESS DOES NOT TELL TRUTH."

At that time what was your business in the firm?—I was working on commission basis of 5 per cent. of the purchases made by me in the Bazar.

You did work on commission from what month to what month?—From August-September 1922 to the end of February 1923.

Shown the cash book for that period and asked if there were entries to show that commission was paid to him, witness said he did not know whether the entries of commission paid to him were made in the book or not.

Mr. Nariman said there were no entries clearly specifying the commission paid to Mr. Chichgar but there were entries showing monies paid to him for expenses in regard to purchases in November and December.

The Court: What is your point Mr. Velinker. What are you trying to prove?

Mr. Velinker: I am trying to prove, sir, that this witness is not telling the truth and that his statement that duplicate orders were given by Hamid and Gazdar is also false.

Witness said that he remembered having received some commission on some shawls bought from Mahomedshaw Abbubaker.

Shown the cash book for December, witness pointed out an entry of Rs. 10 paid as commission but witness's name was not mentioned there.

Besides buying materials for Petrol Co. in these months did you do any other work?—I used to do work given by Bhagwat and Nanchand.

Witness said he was told by Ambadas of Petrol Co. that three bills were submitted for one supply, Ambadas told him many things and this also come out from his lips.

Do you remember the story of the Anchor? What is the suggestion you want to make?—I only know that the anchor was returned by the B. D. D. but the bill was sent.

You don't know whether payment was made?—I can't say

Then you make no suggestion at all?—It was very doubtful to me. I make no suggestion.

Will you withdraw your statement that the bills which you say were made in duplicate were paid?—I never said they were paid. I said I couldn't say anything.

LOAN OR BRIBE?

You say that you accompanied Nanchand while going to Colwell with Rs. 450?—Yes.

Why did you accompany him?—It was my duty.

Have you personally seen any payment being made?—On one occasion I saw an envelope containing money being handed over by Nanchand.

Did you open the envelope to see what was inside it?—Yes.

Did you see any money?—I saw Government currency notes.

Why was the money paid?—That is understood (laughter).

It may be a loan?—It was not. But I can say that Nanchand used to carry promissory notes for the amount being paid.

Why was a promissory note taken when you went to see officers?—To safeguard "bada sabs" like Harvey coming in and catching them redhanded (laughter).

Witness said amidst laughter that such promissory notes were never signed but were only taken as a safeguard against detection: Because the promissory notes were not signed by officers he came to know that it was not given as a loan.

"BOGUS" ACCOUNTS IN RESPECTABLE FIRMS?

Now, we come to the motor cycle which you allege was given by Bhagwat to Hamid's cousin what is your story about it?—Do you know what make was the cycle and its number?—I know it was a combination cycle.

Is there anything to show in writing that this cycle was given away to Hamid's cousin?—There is nothing in writing although there is an entry of the purchase. I saw the cycle with Hamid's cousin and had many rides with him.

Witness pointed out an entry showing that the cycle was bought from one Mr. H. G. Bole.

Do you know that this cycle bought from Mr. Bole was given to the Western India Transport Co?—There were two cycles, if you say that one was given to Western Indian Transport Co. it must that but the one taken from Bole was given to Hamid's cousin.

Are you aware the other cycle was auctioned for Rs. 50?—I am not. There was another cycle in the godown.

Who made the presentation of the cycle to Hamid's cousin?—The Petrol Co.

Was there any regular ceremony for it?—No.

What ultimately happened to that cycle?—I don't know.

Besides your statement have you anything to prove that the bicycle was presented to Hamid's cousin?—There is nothing to my knowledge. On account of the close connections I suspect it was presented to him.

Can you say on oath that the cycle was given as a present or a tribe?—I say it on oath that it was a present

Asked the meaning of "shakhata" witness said it was an 'ambiguous' or 'bogus' account.

Are you aware that "shakhatas" are to be found in the books of most respectable firms in Bombay?—It may be so.

The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

A MYSTERIOUS FIND

NEW BORN CHILD WRAPPED IN RAGS

While a Municipal sweeper was sweeping a bye-lane at Babula Tank on Sunday he came across a bundle tied with dirty clothes. On opening the bundle, he found the body of a newly born female child in a decomposed state. The police Surgeon who made the 'post mortem' examination was of opinion that death was due to strangulation.

The Corner's Jury returned a verdict according to the medical ebidence.

BENGALI MERCHANT SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

Mr Mahindrachandra Dey, a Bengali merchant, who met with an accident on Saturday last in Janjiker Street, succumbed to his injuries on Monday in G. T. Hospital. Mr. Dey was walking along the road when a soap box fell on him which was being removed by some labourers from a godown. The box dashed against a window and fell on Mr. Dey rendering him unconscious. At the hospital he was operated on the abdomen which had sustained serious injury; but his condition became worse and he died subsequently.

DEATH BY DROWNING

Ladubai (23) a Hindu woman residing at Parel was found missing from her house on Saturday and on a search being made her dead body was found floating in a well at Parbadevi. The deceased was suffering from fever for some time past and having lost her only daughter a week ago was mentally deranged. The Coroner's Jury on Monday returned a verdict of death by drowning while in a state of unsound mind

CINEMATOGRAPH ENQUIRY

COMMITTEE TO MEET IN BOMBAY

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

It is announced that the Indian Cinematograph Committee will meet in the Town Hall, Bombay, from the 7th to the 16th instant and in the Committee Room in the Secretariat on the 17th and 18th.

RATH PROCESSION RIOTS IN SHOLAPUR.

SIX MUSLIMS SENTENCED

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 31.

The most important of the cases arising out of the Rath procession riots in July last was disposed of to-day by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sholapur, who convicted the six accused, all Moslems under Section 153 I.P.C. and sentenced them to six months rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

H. SHEIKH ABDUL QADIR TO PRESIDE

(From A Correspondent).

ALIGARH, Oct. 31.

Sir Shekh Abdul Qadir Bar-at-Law, acting Revenue Member, Punjab Executive Council has been elected to preside over the annual sessions of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference to be held at Madras during the next Christmas week.

FOUR FLYING BOATS IN ABUKIR BAY

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Four Royal Air Force flying boats which are making flight to Australia, have arrived in Aboukir Bay, where they will remain till November 3.—Reuter.

KOLHAPUR RACES

SANFAY WINS MAHARAJA CUP

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 31.

KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 250, third Rs. 200. A Handicap for country breds

Mr. A. Hoyt's PRINCE ARTHUR 9-7, M Hoyt 1

Messrs. M. C. Elligott and Godfrey's SIVAJI 7-8 (car. 7-9), Howell 2

Mr. Begmahomed's DON'T HURT 7-7, Ashwood 3

Also Ran:—Panhala.

Betting:—Six to four on Prince Arthur two to one against Sivaji, and Don't Hurt, sixes Panhala.

Tote paid 4-4 win, 2-8 and 2-12 for places.

GUJRI PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. A. Shelash's AZEDIN 9-1, Khalil 1

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's BENARES 8-8, Perkins 2

Mr. Talib's MONSOON 8-1, Ranki 3

Mr Eve's MUKDEN. 7-12. C. Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Sir Jehan 8-5, Variety 8-5, Gaffi 8-2, Durban 7-6, Najmuzzaman 7-4.

Betting:—Two to one against Benares, Gaffi three Monsoon fours. Azedin sixes and eight others.

Tote paid Rs. 9-8 for win, Rs. 3-4, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4-4 for places.

GUJRI PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Stephen Bin Hanna's TYRANT 7-12, McQuade 1

Mr. T Harrison's COSTA RICA 8-10, Ashwood 2

Mr H. M. Mahomed's WAHAB 7-11, S. Black 3

Mr. Contractor's FEROZESHAH 8-7, Burn 4

Also Ran—Shamsuzzaman 8-5 Violence 8-5 Rokis 8-6 Teheran 8-1, Nofal 6-12.

Betting:—Two to one against Ferozeshah, Violence, five to two Shamsuzzaman, Ives Rokis, and Wahab eights Nofal, tens the others.

Tote paid Rs. 19-8 for win, and Rs. 5-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 6-12 for places.

PADMALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Mr Taha's WHITE CROSS 8-10, H. McQuade 1

Mr. Kelso's VARI 7-12 S Black 2

Mr. Shaik's AASUF 8-5, Howell 3

Also Ran:—Shamakarna 9-8 Saad Salaam 8-7, Garibulmulk 8-2, Bhagwazenda II 7-12.

Betting:—Two to one against Aasuf, Saad Salaam, Ives White Cross, Ives Shamakarna eights and tens the others.

Tote paid Rs. 7-12 for win, Rs. 4-4 and Rs. 5-8 for places.

SHRI SHIVAJI MAHARAJ COMMEMORATION CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner the cup value Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,500 second Rs. 500 third Rs. 250

Handicap for Arab mares 14 hands and under in Class III

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's HAWAD 1

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHAHZAMAN 8-6, Herbert 2

Mr. Tata's MAHDOOR 8-3, H. McQuade 3

Mr. Squire's HADLAN 9-0, Barnett 4

Also Ran:—Shapoor 9-1 Josimos 8-7, Sudershan 7-8, Reality 7-6

Betting:—Two to one against Shapoor, and Josimos, sixes Hawad, Mahdoor, Sudershan, tens the others.

Tote paid Rs. 65 for win, Rs. 11-12, 2-12 and Rs. 4-8 for places.

MAHARAJA CUP.—Distance 1 1-4 Miles.

Winner the cup value Rs. 750, presented by H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur and Rs. 1,500 from the funds Winner the cup and Rs. 2,500 second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan Bahadur's SANFAY 8-7, C. Hoyt 1

Mr. Ghorpade's ADOUR 9-11, Herbert 2

Mr. Shastteworth's KILLINDINI 8-5, Barnett 3

Also Ran:—Poet's Dream 8-10, Heat Wave 9-0, Shahu Prasad 7-13, Gold Currency 7-0.

Betting:—Two to one against Sanfay, Sahu Prasad, threes Killindini, sixes Heat Wave, eights and tens the others.

Tote paid Rs. 10-8 for win, Rs. 4-4 and Rs. 9 for places.

PANHALA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250 Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan Bahadur's LONGLEAT 8-3, C. Hoyt 1

Mr. T Harrison's VERY LITTLE 9-4, H. Powell 2

Mr. T Harrison's CANTERBURY LAMB 8-8, Burn 3

Betting:—Two to one on Longleat evens on Very Little, seven to two against Canterbury Lamb.

Tote paid Rs. 3-4 for win.—A. P.

FIFTH FASCIST ANNIVERSARY

CEREMONIES SUSPENDED DUE TO RAILWAY DISASTER

LONDON, Oct 30.

Rome.—The fifth anniversary of the Fascist march to Rome was celebrated throughout Italy and included a great review of forces by Sgr. Mussolini in Rome, but ceremonies were suspended as a sign of mourning for the railway disaster in which six persons were killed, and thirty seriously injured as a result of the collision between the express and slow train on Barilo-Corotondo line.—Reuter.

LAW and BUSINESS

Prof. Davar's Books for Students Law, Accountancy and Business

A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY.

Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India.

Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B. Com. students all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Share-holders and Accountants. Rs. 7
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925. Rs. 1-8-0.

PUBLISHERS:

Messrs. RAMCHANDHRA GOVIND & SON, Book-sellers.

Opp. St. Xavier's High School, Bombay

Drive Out
The Dread Disease:
MALARIA
BY USING
ZANDU'S Malaria Mixture
That Rapidly Removes
The Root Cause
of The Malady
IN
Repeated attacks of
Fever attended with
Enlargement of Spleen
Loss of Strength
Loss of Appetite
Prompt & Persistent use of
ZANDU'S Malaria Mixture
IS
Just What You Need
ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
BOMBAY 14
Selling Branch:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi, Bombay 2
One Bottle Ans. 14; One Doz. Rs. 9
List of Ayurvedic Preparations on application.

USE
MAWS FLOORING TILES
Always available from
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1927.

INDIANISATION IN THE RAILWAYS.

The Agents of the various Railway administrations make an annual pilgrimage to the headquarters of the Government of India and conjointly with the Railway Board hold a meeting of what is called the Railway Conference. Ostensibly a gathering for the discussion of Railway policy and technique the meeting soon degenerates into a mutual adulation society. The Railway Board representatives are never tired of eulogising the ability, the skill, and the devotion to duty of the various Railway administrations; the Agents of the Railways return the compliment by expatiating on the 'new spirit' which is supposed to inspire the Railway Board and the whole world is called upon to witness the prodigious performances of the Board on the one hand, and the miraculous achievements of the Agents on the other. These platitudes are intended only to conceal the real truth about Indian Railways. While these Railways belong to the Indian people, who have been made to pay through the nose for building and running them, the sons of the soil are being rigorously excluded from their management. There has never been an Indian on the Railway Board and no Railway Agent has been so far an Indian. The Chairman of the last meeting of the Railway Conference gravely, if somewhat arrogantly, informed the public that there was no royal road to the office of a Railway Agent; which, in plain language, only means that no Indian will be appointed as Railway Agent so long as our masters can help it. In the matter of appointment of an Indian to the Railway Board the policy so far followed has been hardly less discreditable. Promises have been repeatedly and solemnly made to the ear only to be broken to the heart in the most heartless manner.

Moreover, apart from these two offices, the policy in the matter of Railway services in general, has never been honestly one of Indianising them; and we are now told by Mr. Briggs that the pace of Indianisation under the Lee-Commission's recommendations has been much too quick. Impertinence could not have gone further. There is a double and even a treble fallacy in this statement of the President of the Railway Conference. The so-called acceleration recommended by the Lee Commission is only in name. The Commission itself was by no means overgenerous in its recommendations. It made a show of generosity without its reality but it seems to have deceived some people into believing that it recommended some substantial advance. Before the Lee Commission was appointed the higher Railway services were honeycombed with non-Indians. They still virtually remain a preserve for foreigners while highly qualified and competent Indians knock in vain for entrance into the charmed circle. The Commission did not recommend the retirement of the thousands of non-Indians who now hold the field to themselves; it only recommended a cautious, halting and non-committal policy for the future. That recommendation runs thus:—"The extension of existing training facilties in India for these services should be pushed forward in order that recruitment in India may be advanded as soon as practicable up to 75 per cent of the total number of vacancies in the Railway Departments as a whole, the remaining 25 per cent. to be recruited in England." It will be seen that there is to be no immediate appointment of Indians to three out of the four vacancies that may occur every year; only, the facilities for training Indians are to be pushed forward so that at some date in the remote future recruitment in India, "not of Indians," may be advanced up to 75 per cent and that, too, "not definitely" but as soon as "practicable." Can anything be more vague than this precious recommendation of the Lee Commission? There is nothing in the Commission's recommendation to prevent a part of the seventy-five per cent. of these vacancies falling to the lot of non-Indians. But even if you assume that the Lee Commission's recommendation will be promptly enforced and that all the 75 per cent. of the vacancies will be filled by Indians, the effect of the recommendation has been circumvented by the Government of India and the Secretary of State in a thoroughly disingenuous manner. It is now contended that the recommendation of the Commission applies only to permanent posts and that in the matter of temporary appointments no hard and fast rule is binding on the Government. Under this interpretation the Commission's recommendation, anaemic as it is, is largely stultified and the number of Indians appointed every year has been negligible although the number of new appointments made, both permanent and temporary, has been considerable. The Assembly annually votes over twenty-five crores of rupees for the construction of new lines and the improvement of the old ones by building longer bridges, laying heavier rails and by overhauling workshops, station yards and buildings. A whole army of new appointments is created for coping with these new schemes and lakhs of rupees are spent after the emoluments of the incumbents, but under the pretence that these posts are temporary, the Lee Comrission recommendation is held not to apply to them and we are sought to be silenced by the brazenfaced excuse that in the matter of temporary appointments there is no obligation on Government to maintain any fixed percentage of Indians and Europeans. What is more, it is pretended that there are no qualified Indians available for most of these appointments and that Government are, therefore, compelled to appoint non-Indians. The Railway Department is second to none in importance. There is no other department of the Government of India which remotely approaches it in the amount of money it handles every year or in the number of men it employs from year to year. It employs seven hundred and fifty thousand people; it earns nearly one hundred crores or even more; its expenditure, without interest on loans, is something like seventy crores. It pays twenty-five crores of interest on loans, nearly six crores to the general revenue, and about two or three crores of rupees a year towards building up what are called reserves.

Under a national Government such a department would have opened up a vast field for the employment of indigenous talent; but while the menials and the clerks are necessarily all-Indians the higher grades are practically the monopoly of the white Brahmins and the solemn promises of quicker Indianisation given when the separation of Railway Finance took place in 1924 have been honoured more in the breach than in the observance. As already stated there is no Indian on the Railway Board and if the clique that controls this matter has its way there will not be one for a long long time to come. Year after year the most competent Indians have been knocking at the doors of the Railway Board and the reply is "Not Yet." The disappointment, the bitterness and the resentment caused among qualified Indians who are thus deprived of a career in their own country are most serious and are growing in volume every year. We understand that the separation of the Railway finance will come under review by the Assembly next year. We would ask our legislators not to forget this important aspect of the question on that occasion and would urge them to secure justice and fair play for their countrymen, however belated they may be. It was one of the conditions of the separation of the general finance from the Railway finance that Indians were to be more widely employed in the higher Railway services and the popular representatives owe it to themselves as well as to the country to see that this condition is honestly carried out.

COW PROTECTION.

Cow protection is a subject of vital importance in India where the cow is held in great reverence by the Hindus and where the cattle in general are indispensable for agriculture, the mainstay of about 250 million people. While all are agreed on the necessity of preserving and improving the country's cattle, some of the specific methods of preservation generally suggested bristle with difficulties because of religion being mixed up with economy. These difficulties are conspicuous in the proceedings of the Mysore Cow Protection Committee apointed to investigate the possibility of preventing cow-killing in the State. The work of this Committee in a leading State in India is of special importance in view of the probability of similar legislative attempts being made in other States or in British India. The evidence, written and oral, adduced before the Committee, discloses sharp differences of opinion. Orthodox Hindus are keen on prohibition of cow slaughter while most Muslims and some Hindus seem to be dead against such prohibition. It is said that the Commttee's questionnaire elicited replies from 340 persons including Mahatma Gandhi and that more than two-thirds of these favour Mahatmaji's views. He has re-stated his well-known view that in matters of religion, he is against any State interference and that "even Hindu States may not prohibit cow-slaughter for the purposes considered to be religious by any of its subjects without the consent of the intelligent majority of such subjects." This is a sound view to be respected all the more because of the prevailing communal tension.

Subject to the above principle, it is the duty of every State in India or a British Province to conserve its cattle supply in all possible ways. Mahatmaji has made several specific suggestions for the benefit of the Indian States. They will be equally helpful to the Provincial Governments or Local Bodies in British India. The more practicable suggestions seem to be: State dairies to be run in all principal towns, State tanneries and model cattle farms and liberal provision for pasture land. In this connection, it is of great interest to consider a suggestion made by Swami Shraddhanand for minimising cow-slaughter. Stressing the economic side of the question he wrote in the "Liberator" of the first July 1926: "All Hindus should give up flesh-eating altogether. Goats etc., will then become cheap and the Muslim will have no reason to deprive their old people and their children of the "more than mother's milk' of the cows. The Hindus ought to leave off being touchy and should look facts squarely in the face."

IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

NIJNI-NOVGOROD AND KIEV

(BY MINOO R. MASANI.)

IV*

The summer is rather a bad season for visits to Russia because of school and university vacations and the closing of indoor clubs and of all the theatres. But these disadvantages were partly compensated for by the All-Russia Peasant Fair at Nijni-Novgorod in August. This Fair was established no less than four hundred years ago and has been instrumental in developing commerce between Europe and Asia. This International character is still visible in the presence of Persians with their carpets and dry-fruits, Chinese exhibiting their crafts, Uzbek tribesmen and Ukranian damsels making with their variegated costumes a very beautiful picture. There were 500 Oriental firms, but none from Western Europe. Whilst Asiatic traders are welcomed, the European businessmen can deal only with the Commissioner for Foreign Trade. The mass of other sellers are peasants and artisans. The buying public is made up of peasants, their Co-operatve Societies, and State trading stores.

The head of the Fair, Maleecher, was one of the most charming men I have met, resembling no one so much as M. Albert Thomas of the International Labour Office at Geneva. He struck us as being a man of outstanding ability and culture. And yet, till the revolution he had been an ordinary worker in a Leningrad factory. Now he is President of the Moscow markets and organizes the Nijni Fair as well! It is true that the revolution has cost Russia the valuable services of many members of the intelligensia, but she is drawing upon latent talent—so long wasted and ignored—from among the mass of the population at a rate which will fill the breach within, at most, a generation.

IS THE BROKER A PARASITE?

Our visit to the 'Boure' gave us a shock. One of the items in the Communist programme is, of course, the elimination of "parasitic middlemen". But here, going round amongst the traders, were twelve brokers, whose business was to bring together buyers and sellers and thus promote trade. Officials of various town-markets with fixed salaries of about Rs. 300 a month are here paid a "bonus" proportionate to the number and value of transactions promoted—thus making during the Fair between Rs. 700 and Rs. 1,300 each. This great breach in Communist theory was described to us as a necessary evil which was being gradually removed, there being twelve brokers this year against thirty in the last year.

KIEV.

Of all the memories of Russia, those of Kiev are the pleasantest and the most inspiring. This, the old capital of the Ukraine, is the prettiest town I have ever seen. At night, it is difficult to tear one's self away from the view of the moon-lit city from St. Vladimir's hill. Kiev has a very much more prosperous appearance and is cleaner and more Western in its character and its people than Russia proper. Nowhere did we find more enthusiasm for the new 'regime' or greater revolutionary zeal than in this city with 130,000 Trade Unionists out of a total population of 186,000.

As giving an idea of the spread of "the newspaper habit", I must mention an incident in Kiev. In the outlying parts of the town, I noticed that little children at the street corners cheered as our cars passed by. I casually remarked to one of our guides that motor cars seemed quite a novelty to the children, to judge from their shouting. "No," he said, "they are cheering your party." I frankly refused to believe in this explanation. But a minute later, another group of urchins cheered, and sure enough came the words "Anglioki delegatzi"! I apologised to my guide, and asked him how they could have known about our presence in the city. "From their newspapers, of course," he said. 'The Young Communists of Kiev have a morning daily of their own, and it is the duty of Young Comunists to transmit the news to their younger brothers and sisters every morning."

We visited many institutions in Kiev which only confirmed our conviction that the most valuable work of the Soviets, so far as it touched the actual workers today, was the social, recreative and health work.

T. B. SANATORIA

We visited T. B. Sanatoria. There are five such in the Ukraine for adults, each

(Continued on page 11.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 22nd, 25th and 28th October.

REFORM IN HINDU LAW.

RAISING WOMEN'S STATUS

(By A. B. VAIDYA).

I.

My friend Dr. G. V. Deshmukh has contributed to the special number of the "Chronicle" a brief, but feeling article, on the position of Hindu women in the present society. The doctor appears in the course of his practice to have come across numerous heart-rending instances of the victims of the present social system, which made him think over and find out the root cause of the distress. He apportions the blame on "Rudhi" (custom) and the administration of the Hindu Law by English judges. He wonders why the express injunction of the law-givers should be shelved and Hindu women denied the right to share in the property along with male heirs.

It is proposed in this series to examine the causes that led to the lowering and reduction to its present abject state of the status of Hindu women, and the steps that ought to be taken to improve matters. But, before we turn to the subject proper it will be useful first to dispel the illusions under which many, among whom the doctor could be counted as one, are labouring.

TYRANNY OF CUSTOM.

It cannot be disputed that the present position of Hindu women is to a certain extent the result of the decisions of Courts of Law, but it would be erroneous to suppose that English judges have been solely responsible for it. With the advent of British rule in India and the establishment of the Courts of Justice, it was customary (obligatory too) for the English judges to consult persons learned in the law, such as Shastris or Kazis while 'sitting' to administer the personal law of the Hindus and Mahomedans and in those matters they were guided by the Shastris and Kazis and they administered the law as was interpreted by these Shastris or Kazis to them. These Shastris were bigoted, conservative and orthodox in the extreme and in their mistaken belief to save Hinduism they raised artificial barriers which put the Hindu community into a water-tight compartment so as not to permit of any progress therein. In furtherence of their belief they interpreted the Shastric injunction to suit their purpose and were prone to look more to the letter than the spirit of these Shastric rules. They misused and abused their command and mastery over Sanskrit literature and it was then that the famous maxim "Rudhi (custom) is greater than Shastras" came to be blindly followed. The result was that the express text of the law-givers came, in many instances, to be disregarded and the custom which was in many cases contrary to the express injunction of the Smrithis was respected and followed. The Judges thus had very little freedom to apply the principles of equity as they were bound hand and foot with the opinions and the rules of custom propounded by the Shastris. The various and divergent commentaries added no little trouble to the task and it was in keeping with the public opinion of the time that Rules founded on Rudhi were taken as the Hindu law. Having once laid down foundation on such narrow basis it was not permissible in the later years to make any bold departure and thus the present state of affairs came into being.

CONSERVATIVE JUDGES.

It would seem strange, but it is no doubt a fact, that it is the Hindu judges who have been most conservative in their application and interpretation of principles of Hindu Law and numerous cases could be cited to prove this. To refer only to a couple of instances it would be recalled that even such an ardent Reformer as the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar took a comparatively very conservative and narrow view when he decided what is known as "the Concubine Case." Coming to the present times no one would for a moment doubt the intensity of feeling which the late Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah had for the cause of Hindu women and the sincerity of his efforts for the amelioration of their condition. But Sir Lallubhai on the High Court Bench with the commentaries of law texts before him was a different person to the kind-hearted, generous and ever-helpful Sir Lallubhai Shah in private life. The leading case of Bhikoobai v. Hariba (27, B. L. R., p. 13) is an instance to the point. There a Hindu widow who had gone astray was claiming maintenance from the male heirs of her husband who had inherited his large fortune. The trial Judge, a European, had decided that the requisite maintenance be provided for her out of her husband's estate and Sir Lallubhai sitting in Appellate Court relied on the following texts:—Deprived of her position in the family clad in dirty clothes living upon morsels barely sufficient for life and humiliated she shall be made to lie down upon bare earth (Vir Mitrodaya).

He decided after consideration of several cases on the subject that the widow

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

Sins of Omission.

The sins of omission are at times graver in their consequences than the sins of commission. Prince Udine of Italy should have known that they are very touchy at Tangier over dinner invitations. By 'they,' we mean of course, not the indigenous portion of the population of Tangier but that extraneous addition to it which considers itself collectively to be overlord and suzereign of the whole territory. But there are factious quarrels about the overlordship, and the sin of omission of Prince Udine lay in omitting to invite the administrator of Tangier to his dinner and in thus invoking the wrath of a particular faction. The factious vary in their composition and in the intensity of their desire to "keep the other fellow out." Spain and France have been at one in keeping Italy out all these years, and British policy with its well known altruism has blessed, so British statesmen declare, every effort to make the Tangier Statute really operative. Now France thinks that Britain is not wholly averse to recognise Italy as a factor in Tangier international politics and the naughty reference to this new attitude of Britain by the "Vossische Zeitung" will certainly make French opinion more suspicious of British altruism. Anyway Signor Mussolini not only wants a place in the sun for his country, he wants one very urgently at Tangier and a revision of the Statute seems to be imminent.

Cajoling King Faisul.

It may be all well with British diplomacy at the London end in the game of cajoling King Faisul, but it is certainly not all well at the Baghdad end. No further official conversations are declared to be necessary between the British and Iraq delegations and in London both parties are declared to have arrived at an understanding in regard to the 'revision' of the Anglo-Iraq treaty. But what makes the acting Premier of Iraq resign at the particular juncture? The Shiah protests against the suppression of a newspaper could not have been an affair of so great an importance as to cause Yasin Pasha to tender his resignation. Perhaps he did not relish the fact that Iraq was becoming in actual practice another Egypt, with the English as the real masters of the country. The Shiahs, it appears protested to its real ruler, the acting High Commissioner and not to the Cabinet. If Yasin Pasha plays his cards well he should be able to confront King Faisul with a solid opposition to being easily "samjaoed" by Great Britain.

Word In Season.

Mr. C. F. Andrews utters a happy word in season when he gently rebukes the Right Honourable gentleman who is the Government of India's first Agent in South Africa for saying to a Cape Town audience that the whole future of India depended upod Briushers and Indian Moderates identifying their interests. As an Internationalist and, therefore, not a British Imperialist, Mr. Andrews finds it difficult to share Mr. Sastri's opinion. The vast majority of people of Mr. Andrews' adopted country will also find it difficult to share this view of their distinguished countryman who has now a unique opportunity of pressing upon the Hertzog Government the deed for implementing the Indian agreement in the right spirit, but who seems to be busy to their great regret in singing the song of co-operation in a manner which makes the White settlers in South Africa feel that in him they have found a true British Imperialist, a specimen rare in India, and therefore all the more welcome to them But we hope a politician of Mr. Sastri's calibre will come to realise soon what real danger to the true interests of India his fanciful theories are.

Prompt Support.

It is highly gratifying to learn that soon after the Calcutta Unity Conferen the resolutions of the All-India Congre Committee on communal unity have be unanimously accepted by the Punjab Mu lim League. The Punjab is known for extreme views and we had some misgivi as to whether the League would accept the restrictions on cow-slaughter impo by the A.I.C.C. and the liberty given to Hindus to play music before any mos at any time except that the music sho not be provocative. The League, howe has accepted all the resolutions with any reservation and it is to be hoped t will receive the same support from communal institutions in the country. League has also condemned unreserv the recent communal murders and assa

Equitable Adjustment.

Finally, the Legue expresses the opi that an equitable adjustment between communities of their legitimate righ the constitutional and administrative chinery of the country is essential to monious progress. A part of such ad ment, or rather readjustment, has al been effected by the Delhi proposals were initiated by responsible Muslim ers and which were endorsed by the A. the Congress may be trusted to con the work so well begun. Meanwhi Punjab Muslim League and others same persuasion will do well to conso the entire Muslim opinion in favur Delhi proposals. The sooner the country realises the benefits of join torates, the speedier will be the prosp a complete communal settlement.

LIFE IN SOUTH EAST OF ASIA

INFLUENCE OF RAMAYANA AND MAHABHARATA

LIVING BUDDHIST CULTURE IN SIAM.

TAGORE'S PLEA FOR ENTENTE CORDIALE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

In a special interview given to the Associated Press the poet, Rabindranath Tagore, expressed his deep satisfaction that one of the journeys he had long intended to take in order to explore the cultural developments of India in the further East had been now accomplished.

When asked if his recent tour had come up to his expectations, he said that what he had anticipated had even been surpassed. A cultural work had been begun which needed closely following up: for it disclosed an unexplored world of intimate inner relationships between India and the South East of Asia. These new experiences might be distinguished between Java on the one hand ad Siam or the other.

Java and Bali were full of interest to him and his companions, Dr. Suniti, Chatterjee and Surendranath Kar, because they still represented, not only in their architectural ruins, but also in the common life of the people, the artistic genius of India transplanted to another soil It was true that to-day the cultural foundation in Java was overlaid and in ruins, paralled to the monumental ruins of Borobudur and Prambanan which had also been covered over with weads during the lapse of centuries and needed the patient exploration of the Dutch archaeologists before their true value could be known.

RAMAYANA AND MAHABHARETA UNIVERSAL BACK GROUND.

"Nowhere" the poet said "Have I seen the artistic expression of Indian thought and idea so much in evidence as in these two islands, especially in Bali. One discovery was this, that the Mahabharata and Ramayana are the universal back ground against which the whole drama of life is carried on. Even the words in every day use are taken from these two great epics. They are the dominating and determining factor, more powerful than the current phases of religion. Even in India itself these epics have not so exclusively left their impression upon the life of the people as in Java and Bali. A stream of influence continually flows from them. They are illustrated before the people daily by shadow pictures, music, dances, art. Thus India is still in the ascendant, not so much through her philosophy, as through her poetry. This vital growth, which has been buffeted by a thousand years of storm and charge reveals the eternal freshness of those epics and makes them a living heritage of mankind."

When asked about the Buddhist influence which was so all-powerful at Borobudur the Poet answered that in Java Buddhism had been quickly overcome by renascent Hinduism. Buddhism was as it were, a sudden irruption into the two islands having a great beginning, but no completion. Its temperament was possibly too coldly philosophical. But the islanders were essentially artistic. Art was their great gift to mankind.

They found in the Hindu revival a warmth of aesthetic emotion that did not reach them through Buddhism. Borobudur was the work of a monarch. But the Hindu ruins of Prambanan, close at hand, represented the religion of the people and as such had a more profound artistic appeal.

BEAUTY OF UNITY IN MULTIPLICITY

"Borobudur" said the Poet "is isolated, solitary, massive. It is a kind of tour-de-force in idealism, having a beauty of its own, especially in the sculptured galleries, wonderfully preserved. But as an external object Borobudur is disappointing. Even when viewed more closely, the multiplication of one single form of the Buddha, without any variation, shows exclusively the overwhelming power of a single idea which fails to attain variety. On the other hand, the Hindu temple of Prambanan has all the beauty of unity in multiplicity. It is an artistic creation composed of converging ideas and forms."

The Poet went on to add with enthusiasm that in Siam he met with those who truly represented Buddhist culture in a living manner. He saw the Bishops, Monks, Novices, monasteries. The Buddhist learning in Siam was not an isolated fragment, but built up into the very life of the people.

'The Siamese people' said Tagore 'are a people fortunate enough to be homogeneous in race, language and religion. There is therefore a simplicity about them, which has given them both flexibility and strength. What attracted them in the Buddhist faith was its high moral character. Buddhism, as seen in Siam, has not that indulgence in emotionalism run riot puranic Hinduism. I hope that this noble form of Buddhism, still preserved in its scriptures, will not be lost. The Siamese nation is even now engaged in publishing the Tripitaks in nearly 50 volumes in Pali written in Siamese characters, as a national memorial. This great work is being helped forward by the gifts of the poor people as well as by the royal house. Some of these whom I met belonging to the royal house had been educated in Oxford but had kept their independence of thought and self-expression and were the real leders of the Siamese nation."

DID NOT MEDDLE IN POLITICS.

One of the most interesting facts which the poet disclosed was the use of the Mahabharata and Ramayana (especially the Ramayana) in Siam as well as Java as a living part of the people's art and literature. The Ramayana had gained an immense popularity because of its characters and incidents of an ennobling moral character. The poet had found very important differences in the story of the epics. These were not corruptions, but rather different versions. Merchants had come from different parts of India with manuscripts of the epics representing a variety of texts. It was of very great importance that some true friend of India, such as Mr. Birla, should send out scholars to collaborate with the great Dutch savants. Only in this way could these treasures be recovered.

The poet mentioned the high appreciation he had formed of Sir H. Clifford the Governor of Straits Settlements because of his humanity and deep respect for the indigenous people whom he governed. He was also deeply touched by the genuine acts of friendliness on the part of Mr. Crosby, the British Consul General at Batavia, who had sincerely admired the poet's own works. The Chinese community had everwhere given him the greatest welcome of all. He had never meddled in politics and had received most kindly help from

(Continued on next page.)

LALAJI TO MEET VICEROY

BUSY PREPARING A STATEMENT

SIR ABDUR RAHIM ALSO INVITED.

DELHI, Oct. 31.

Lala Lajpat Rai has been invited to meet the Viceroy on November 4 On the same day Sir Abdur Rahim will be seeing the Viceroy.

Lalaji, it is stated, has been busy preparing an important statement on the Statutory Commission and Hindu-Muslim problem.—Free Press.

MR JINNAH FIRST TO INTERVIEW THE VICEROY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah arrived here this morning and after interviewing His Excellency the Viceroy to-day, will leave for Bombay to-morrow.—A. P.

MAHATMA REACHES DELHI.

DELHI, Oct. 31.

A large crowd of people gathered on the platform as the train steamed into the station greeted Mr. Gandhi who has come to Delhi to see the Viceroy according to the invitation sent to him at Mangalore.

Mr. Mahomed Ali, Mr. Saukat Ali, Dr. A. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan and several other leaders were present to meet him.—Free Press.

JINNAH'S INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY

ROYAL COMMISSION TOPIC OF DISCUSSION?

DELHI, Oct. 31.

It is understood that H. E. the Viceroy granted interviews to-day separately to Mr. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly, Mr. Cocke, leader of the European Group in the Assembly, and Sir Alexander Murray, member of the Assembly. No information is available regarding the nature of the conversations, but it is believed that the main topic of discussion was the Parliamentary Commission and the nature and scope of the proposed statutory enquiry.—A. P.

VICEREGAL CONFERENCE

MR. S. S. IYENGAR LEAVES FOR DELHI

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Mr. Sj. Srinivasa Iyengar, Congress President, left Calcutta this evening for Delhi to confer with the Viceroy.

He is likely to return to Calcutta on November 4 en route to Madras.—Free Press.

IRON AMD STEEL BILL PASSED

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Capetown.—The Assembly has passed the third reading of Iron and Steel Bill.—Reuter.

'RED ROSE" LEAVES FOR BAGHDAD

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Cairo.—The aeroplane "Red Rose" has left for Baghdad.—Reuter.

RUSSIA COMING ROUND

WILLING TO HELP DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

CHICHERIN'S NOTE TO LEAGUE SECRETARY

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Geneva.—M. Chicherin has notified the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that the Soviet Government is now prepared to participate in the work of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, which it had previously declined to do, refusing to attend the meetings of the Commission in Switzerland. This objection, has been removed by the recent settlement of the Soviet-Swiss dispute bearing on matter.

League circles attach importance to Soviet's participation in its proceedings when the Commission meets on 30th November, as it is felt that the States bordering Russia would no longer hesitate to agree to reduce their armaments owing to Russia's non-participation in the work of the Commission, as they have hesitated hitherto.—Reuter.

ABDUR RASHID TO MEET HIS DOOM?

DELHI, Oct. 31.

Abdul Rashid, understands the Free Press of India, will be hanged in the second week of November in a far off central jail in the Punjab.

The petition to the Viceroy for mercy has been despatched, but Abdul, who signed it in great dejection, is not at all keen about it.

Abdul Rashid is ill in jail.—Free Press.

FORGET PAST AND WORK FOR UNITY.

SHAUKAT ALI URGES MUSLIMS TO JOIN CONGRESS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

To educate the country on the line of the compromise suggested by the All-India Congress Committee resolution on Hindu-Muslim unity, a mass meeting addressed by leaders of both communities was held last evening at Halli Day Park, Mr. Shafee Daudi presiding. Mr. Daudi held music could not disturb any prayer nor cow-killing hurt any body if done in covered places. These were questions of sentiment not of religion and over these both communities were ruined.

Mr. Shaukat Ali appealed to forget the past disputes and work for unity. He urged Muslims to join the Congress in large numbers and attain Swaraj.

Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, expressing satisfaction at the unity resolution hoped all would henceforth work reasonably. ----Free Press.

EQUALITY OF IN FUNDAMENTALS

NEED OF SOLIDARITY AMONG HINDUS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

At the annual social gathering of Hindus of Calcutta, held yesterday, Babu Bhagawan Das presiding, problems before the Hindu community were discussed.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram in the course of his speech held Hindus all over India were equal in fundamentals and it would be inadvisable to discriminate amongst different castes or sections. He appealed for solidarity among Hindus.--Free Press.

SECTION 144 IN CAWNPORE.

TO CONTINUE FOR ONE MONTH MORE

CAWNPORE, Oct. 31.

In view of the bitter feelings between Hindus and Muslims prevailing in the City, the District Magistrate has further extended by one month, from the 30th October, the perod of order Promulgated under Section 144, prohibiting carrying of arms in public street.--Free Press.

CONGRESS WORKER IN POLICE CUSTODY

CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY AND DACOITY

CAWNPORE, Oct. 31.

Prosecution has been granted a further remand of 14 days in the case against Mannilal Awasthi, a local Congress worker, who has been charged under Sections 110 I.P.C. 120-A, I. P. C., (Criminal Conspiracy) and 395 I.P.C. (dacoity). The case will now come off on November 12.--Free Press

The Second Session of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad will be held at Mandvi on December 28, 29 and 30. The election of the President will be made on November 9. The fees for membership of the Reception Committee are Rs. 3 and for delegates Re. 1-4.--Free Press.

GENERAL STRIKE IMMINENT

ULTIMATUM TO RY ADMINISTRATION.

RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE SUB-COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

PLANS FOR EFFECTIVE PROGRAMME

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 31.

The Sub-Committee of the Special session of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation concluded its deliberations at 2 this morning and adopted the following resolution after a debate of over twenty hours:

--This special conference of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, finding that the retrenchment threatened in the Government communique and already partly being effected on certain railways will seriously affect all railway workers in India, and that all avenues of negotiatios have proved futile on account of Government's stiff and ungenerous attitude resolves that; 1 a general strike is the only alternative left; 2 that the B.N. Railway Indian Labour Union do try to get its irreducable demands accepted by the administration within a week failing which it should consder the possibility of a strike on the B. N. Railway; 3. that the General Council of the Federation do work out and declare a general strike in co-operation with all Railway Unions within a fortnight to get the threatended retrenchment over all the Indian railways abandoned and to consider any other effective proposal that may be offered for a solution of the deadlock and to call off the general strike when deemed fit. --A. P.

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 31.

Considerable uneasiness prevails among the railwaymen here over the protracted deliberation of the Sub-Committee of the Special Session of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation which could not come to any decision on the question of direct action. It is reported that the question of advisability or otherwise of resorting to strike immediately was discussed for over ten hours yesterday, but it seems that a division has occurred, the extremist section asking for a general strike at once and the moderate section desiring to defer their action till the report of the Enquiry Committee is available, in the mean time, making all preparations for a strike. It is stated that the final decision of the Sub-Committee will be made known this morning. Messrs. Giri, President of the Federation, and Mr. Manilal Kothari of Bombay, are reported to be in favour of giving one more chance to the administration. It is also stated that if the Sub-Committee passes a resolution favouring general strike immediately, the resolution will be accepted by the Federation.—A. P.

PLANS FOR EFFECTIVE PROGRAMME.

EXPLAINING TERMS OF DECISION TO WORKERS

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 31.

Labour leaders who had come here to attend the special session of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to consider the question of retrechment adopted by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company will confer together to-night to discuss plans to adopt an effective programme to carry out the resolution of the Federation passed this afternoon.

The resolution which states that a general strike is the only effective weapon to bring pressure on the management in case they fail to come to terms is being explained to the workers and a general propaganda will be undertaken on behalf of the Union to educate the workers all along the line for a general strike after a week.

A mass meeting will be held to-night when the resolution of the Federation will be announced.—Free Press.

"I G HT FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS."

WARNING TO ANGLO-INDIANS

Mr. H. W. B. Moreno, a prominent Anglo-Indian Leader of Calcutta and formerly a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council writes in the course of a letter to the press on the subject of the Kharagpur situation as follows:—

"After all the B. N. Railway is a Company managed Railway out to make profits primarily for the Company and its promoters. The entire Anglo-Indian community—with exceptions that could be counted on the fingers of one hand—is a labouring community and its sympathy must be, therefore, with labour. Recently the leaders have openly declared that the community is Indian in its view-point, the class being designated "Natives of India." The obvious inference is then that the Anglo-Indians will be at one with their Indian fellow-labourers in a struggle."

A similar warning was also lately given by Mr. C. M. Barlow, who reminded the Anglo-Indians of the temptations that may await them in the event of a General Strike. and how they should resist those temptations by conjuring up before their vision the picture of the treatment that they had at the hands of the Administrations during the past strikes. They must be conscious of the fact that they belong to one class and it is, therefore, imperative that they must throw in their lot with their Indian comrades. This is a fight for righteousness and the victory that it will achieve will be a victory for both Anglo-Indans and Indians, and a failure would similarly be a failure for both Anglo-Indians and Indians.

NATIONALISTS AND SWARAJISTS TO UNITE?

DEVELOPMENTS IN MADRAS COUNCIL EPISODE.

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

Although in response to their request made during the last session of the Madras Council a separate block will be allotted to the members of the Congress Nationalist Party, under the leadership of Mr. S. Muthia Mudaliar, the Associated Press understands that Mr. Mudaliar will not take advantage of the new block but will unite with the Swarajya Party.--A. P.

BISHOP WESTCOTT CONDEMNS MISS MAYO'S BOOK

"WRITTEN TO OPPOSE BESTOWAL OF POLITICAL RIGHTS TO INDIANS."

TRIBUTE TO MR. SASTRI.

(Through the I. I. C. A.)

CAPETOWN, Oct. 29.

At the Maritzburg Rotary, Bishop Westcott strongly criticised Miss Mayo's "Mother India". "It would grieve me more than I can say," he said "if that book were read and believed." He considered that the book was written to oppose the bestowal of further political power to Indians.

PROTEST AGAINST LIQUOR BILL.

Indians have protested against the liquor Bill at Johannesburg, Capetown and Durban. A joint deputation of European employers, Indian employers and Congress officers contemplate waiting on the Rt. Hon Mr. Sastri.

RIGHT OF DOMICILE.

An official statement of the Indian Agent explains that minor children already domiciled in the Union may return to the Union without their mothers during the currency of their domicile. The claim of domicile lapses after an absence of three years. Thereafter the mothers must accompany the minors. Official figures fail to substantiate the complaints of excessive security deposits demanded by the Immigration authorities. The deposits of the last hundred Indian cases are as follows:—

In sixty-five case only ten pounds were deposited. Deposits of £30 and above have been taken in about 8 cases, the others ranging from £15 to £ 25.

"AN INSISTENT OPTIMIST."

Under the captain of 'An Insistent Optimist', the 'Natal Mercury' says that the one factor more than any other that has saved to improve the relations between Europeans and Indians South Africa has been the insistent optimism of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri. He has won over a majority of the Europeans.

The appointment of the Education Mission was seriously doubted. Fortunately this attitude has been abandoned. The Commission would probably recommend the improvement of the Indian education provided the Union Government or the Indian community found money.

SCANDALOUS NEGLECT.

The "Cape Times" refers to Natal's scandalous neglect of the Indian education and doubted the good faith of the Natal administration 'pace' the personnel of the Indian Education Commission and suggest the addition of some experts nd remarked that the honour of the Union was at stake.

The "Natal Mercury" indignantly repudiates attacks on Natal's good faith and denies that the Indian education was scandalous. The number of Indian children in school at Natal doubled during the last ten years. There was a larger proportion of Indians receiving primary education in Natal than in India notwithstanding that education was a transferred subject administered by Indian Ministers. It was the financial stringency that impeded greater progress in Natal.

"GRAVE BREACH OF FAITH."

BLACKETT'S PILGRIMAGE TO WHITE HALL.

MR. PANDYA CONDEMNS BACK-DOOR TACTICS.

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

I was surprised, declared Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, M.L.A., Secretary of the Indian Bank, to a representative of the Free Press of India, to read the summary of the official communique on the deputation of Sir Basil Blackett to England that the object of the mission is to revive the Shareholders' Bank scheme The position to-day is that the Government introduced in the Assembly the Reserve Bank Bill based on the Shareholders' scheme. The Bill was reported on by a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Legislature and the Assembly had entered on the final stage of consideration of the Bill. The most important clause relating to the constitution of the Bank has already been passed by the Assembly embodying the principle of the State Bank. The clause was adopted 'nem con', the Government accepting the principle of the State Bank. The Government are not only pledged to the principle of the State Bank, but also to an elected Indian majority. In the circumstances, it constitutes a grave breach of faith and an act of the gravest discourtesy to the legislature that the Government of India should announce their decision to revive the Shareholders' scheme in such a perfunctory manner without a word of explanation or apology.

Apart from the intrinsic merits of the question it is necessary to enter an emphatic protest against the unconstitutional act of the Government of India in seeking to go back through the back door on a decision openly reached in the Assembly with their consent. The Government are by these dubious means making it more and more difficult for a favourable atmosphere for the Reserve Bank Bill.—Free Press.

GOVT AND FLOOD RELIEF

BARODA WORKERS' DEMANDS.

HON. MR. PATEL'S CONFERENCE WITH DEWAN.

BARODA, Oct. 31.

The Hon'ble Mr. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, arrived at Baroda yesterday morning and was received at the station by Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Desai, Naib Dewan of Baroda on behalf of the Baroda Government, Dr. Sumant and Mr. Purohit on behalf of the Praja Mandal. There was also a large number of non-official relief workers present at the station. During his stay in Baroda Mr. Patel was the guest of the Baroda Government and he stayed at the Guest House.

RELIEF WORKERS' CONFERENCE

From the Station Mr. Patel accompanied by the Naib Dewan and the non-official workers proceeded to the Guest House. After having a preliminary talk with all of them it was arranged that there should be a conference of the principal relief workers at the guest house at 12 noon in order to discuss and settle the demands of the workers with regard to the modifications in the rules issued by the Government on the question of giving free grants and loans to the people for the reconstruction or repair of their houses and also to consider the grievances of the people in regard to the administration of those rules with a view to make such administration more liberal and sympathetic. The Conference was accordingly held at the appointed time and after three hours discussion the following points were unanimously agreed upon.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT.

(1). According to the existing rules free grants of materials to the value of Rs. 30/- for each house are to be given to the poorest class of people. This was regarded as wholly insufficient and it was agreed that materials to the value of Rs. 60 should be given for each house.

(2). According to the existing rules loans are to be advanced in respect of mud houses with one or two rooms to the extent of Rs. 75 to be increased to Rs. 125 in certain cases. This amount is to be advanced free of interest for a period of four years. It was agreed that the maximum of Rs. 75 should be raised to Rs. 125 without any qualification, i.e. where under the rules Rs. 75 is to be given free of interest Rs. 125 should be given.

(3). Under the existing rules no loan free of interest is to be given in respect of brick and mud houses with two or three rooms. It was agreed that the rules should be so altered as to permit a loan to the extent of Rs.125 without interest to be made in proper cases, i.e. where the owner of a brick and mud house with two or three rooms requires a loan not exceeding Rs. 125 for the repair or reconstruction of his house and is found to be really poor a loan without interest should be given to him.

(4). It was agreed that all officers charged with the duty of estimating the amount of loan to be advanced should be asked by Government to carry out the policy of Government in a liberal and sympathetic manner and that they should be made to understand distinctly that it is the policy of Government to grant loans to the full extent necessary to cover the loss suffered.

(5) In order to facilitate the work of non-official agency it was agreed that Government should supply full information to the local workers regarding the amount of free grants or loans to the owners of the demolished or damaged houses. This was particularly necessary in order to enable the non-official agency to approach the Bombay Central Committee or any other relief committees for help to those to whom the Government have not according to their rules been able to afford such help.

(6). According to the existing rules the maximum amount of loans is to be Rs. 1000. It was agreed that this limit should be raised to Rs. 2000 in order to meet the cases, however few, of those who might require such higher loans.

(7). A complaint was made before the conference that some officers refused to give loans in respect of damage to cattle sheds or to co-parteners in a Hindu family living separately. It was agreed that this could not have been the intention of the Government and the matter required to be cleared up by distinct orders in that behalf.

(8). It was agreed that the Government should suspent terminal taxes or octroi duty on building materials and to grant concession rates on State Railways in the affected areas for a reasonable length of time.

(9) Under the existing orders all applications for loans and free grants should be made before 31st October. In view of the fact that many people have owing to ignorance or other causes, not yet applied for these grants or loans, it is necessary that this time limit should be removed and supplementary applications should be received and considered irrespective of the time limit.

These were the points that were settled at the conference and it was decided that the Hon'ble Mr. Patel should interview the Dewan Saheb and discuss them with him and impress upon him the necessity of meeting these demands.

PATEL SEES DEWAN.

Mr. Patel with two principal workers Dr. Sumant and Mr. Purohit immediately drove to the bungalow of the Dewan Saheb and had a conference with him for an hour and a half. The Dewan Saheb, it is understood, gave a patient and sympathetic hearing to the hon'ble Mr. Patel and generally agreed with the principles contained in the demands 3 to 9 and with regard to the demand No. 1 for raising the amount of free grant from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 it was recognised that the amount of Rs. 30 was really too small but the Dewan Saheb did not make any definite promise though he seemed to agree with the view put forward by Mr. Patel. With regard to the demand No. 2 the Dewan Saheb promised to consider it sympathetically.

DEWAN REALLY SYMPATHETIC

Mr. Patel thought that both these demands would be satisfactorily settled by the Baroda Government. In the opinion of Mr. Patel the Dewan Saheb was really sympathetic and he thought that if those who were in charge of the administration of relief did their work in the same spirit there would hardly be any room for irritation or complaint.

Mr. Patel with the Dewan Saheb then drove to the residence of the Naib Dewan Govindbhai H. Desai to attend a garden party given by him in honour of Mr. Patel. This party was attended by prominent officials and non-officials of the State.

Mr. Patel then visited some of the affected areas and in the evening attended a meeting of the Baroda City Relief Committee held at the Municipal Hall. He then paid a visit to the President of the Committee, Prince Dhairyasbil Rao Gaikwar who was present at the conference for all the three hours at the Guest House when the above nine points were considered.

The Hon'ble Mr. Patel left Baroda for Delhi by the Peshawar Mail.--A. P.

GREATEST NAVAL REVIEW IN JAPAN

158 WARSHIPS IN 8 LINES

EMPEROR ON BOARD THE "MUTSU."

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Tokio.---Immense crowds assembled to witness in the greatest Naval Review in Japan since 1919. One hundred fifty-eight warships aggtegating 700,000 tons drawn up in eight parallel lines off Yokohama occupied an area of six miles by two when the battleship "Mutsu" with the Emperor on board steamed slowly between the lines. --Reuters.

C. P. HERBERT ASKED TO APOLOGISE

SEQUEL TO SUMMER HILL STATION INCIDENT

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

According to a special correspondent of "The Sunday Times," the incident at the Summer Hill station the other day in which Captain Herbert, an A. D. C. to the Viceroy is alleged to have used insulting language to Raja Sir Harnam Singh as the latter was trying to board the train to Kalka is to have an important sequel.

The incident was communicated to His Excellency who has directed Captain Herbert to send an apology to the Raja.

The correspondent further states that confidential orders have been issued to staff officers that the utmost courtesy is expected of them and incidents as one reported from the Summer Hill station will necessitate Government's directing the offending officer back to his regiment.---Free Press.

PUNDIT KUNZRU ON IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL SERVICE

BENARES, Oct. 31.

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, M.L.A., presiding over the anniversary of the Benares Seva Samiti, emphasised on the importance of social service leagues through which young men got good opportunity of coming in direct contact with the masses and removing their sufferings.---Free Press.

KOENNECKE LEAVES FOR KARACHI

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Bunder Abbas.---German aviator Koennecke who is flying in biplane "Germania" has left for Karachi.--Reuter.

A purse of Rs. 790 was presented at a public meeting at Rajkot to the blind poet Hans.--Free Press.

A sensation was caused at Cawnpore when 5 prominent business men were arrested by the police in connection with the murder of a Muslim deterring the last communal riots in the City.--Free Press.

INDO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' TRIBUTE TO JAPANESE CO-OPERATION

MR. L. KODAMA ENTERTAINED

Mr. I. Kodama, President of Messrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., and Director of Messrs. Mitsui Busan Kaisha Ltd., who is now in Bombay on a visit to India was entertained to a Banquet by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., President of the East India Cotton Association Limited at the Willingdon Sports Club on Monday evening. Covers were laid for 48 guests. The guests included Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Leslie Hudson, Sir N.N.Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji, Mr. J. C. Ridland, Mr. W. H. Neilson, Mr G. A. Thomas, Mr. D. Healy, Mr. H. P Mody, Mr. F. Stones, Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, Mr. W. Schmid, Mr H F Hobs, Mr. G. Boyaggis, Mr. B. C. Burt, Major W. Ellis Jones, Mr. E. Erb, Mr. W. G. McKee, Mr. D. Mehta, Mr. T. Tamagaki, Mr. K. Tamaki, Mr. J. Fukuda, Mr. F. Satow, Mr. M. Nakao, Mr. Ch. Murase, Mr. S. Komamura, Mr. K. Hoshii, Mr. I. Washio, Mr. Y. Hirano, Mr. M. Shoda, Mr. U. Sato, Mr. T. Kitamura, Mr. I. Ohta, Mr. K. Kujima, Mr. S. Sodachi, Mr. K. Tsukada, Mr. K. Mitsuya, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. R V. Mehta, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. M. M. Amersey, Mr. Varjivandas Motilal, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, and Mr. S. B. Billimoria.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' SPEECH.

After the usual Toasts had been drunk Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas proposed the Toast of the Guest of the evening in the following terms:--

Gentlemen.---I rise to ask you to drink to the health of Mr. Kodama, President of the Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., and Director of the Mitsui Busan Kaisha. I wish to welcome you, Mr. Kodama, in the name of the Directors of the East India Cotton Association, and of the Cotton Trade of Bombay. Your firm, Sir, is an important Branch of the Mitsui Busan Kaisha, that premier commercial firm representing the merchant princes of Japan.

Ever since the new firm started to carry on the Cotton Branch of the Mitsui Busan Kaisha, your interest in the cotton trade of India has enormously increased To you, Sir, who preside over the most leading Japanese Cotton House in Bombay, in common with the other two important Japanese Houses in Bombay, I wish to convey an assurance of the goodwill of the cotton merchants of Bombay as a whole.

HELPFUL CO-OPERATION.

We have not had a more helpful and loyal set of Members than the Japanese members of our Association. The Japanese community concerned in the cotton trade of Bombay to-day can claim their share in any improvement in the system of marketing of cotton in India. I am sure with your visit here this strong point of your community would be further strengthened, and we, the Directors of the East India Cotton Association may always look to your small but well organized community for whole-hearted support and constructive suggestions in our task, which, at times, becomes difficult owing to ill-informed or malicious criticism.

PLEA FOR RECIPROCITY.

I have to take note of one important step forward in your firm's activities in Bombay. I wish to refer to the interest your firm has acquired in the local spinning and weaving industry, by the Toyo Potdar Mill, which I am sure must prosper under your firm's careful and efficient management. In ordinary course any coutry would be jealous of a foreign firm obtaining a foot-hold in the field of her industry. I believe I am correct in stating that in very few—if any—important countries in the world do foreigners enjoy the same privileges as are available in India to the nationals of other countries. In the peculiar conditions of India however, so long as subjects of foreign states are not debarred from acquiring an interest in the industries of India, we can only watch with interest the progress of your latest activity. We only hope that you may be able to persuade your Government to give similar facilities in your country to us, although speaking frankly I do not see any chance of Indians undertaking any similar ambitious enterprise in Japan. You will, however, readily realise that such privileges can continue only by reciprocation and I hope that the absence of any feeling on the part of Indians on your starting an industry here will be appreciated by your countrymen and your Government.

NOT AIMED AGAINST JAPAN.

Finally, the latest Tariff Bill passed by the Indian Legislative Assembly must be mentioned on this occasion. When the Bill was before the Assembly several representations were made to non-official Members of the Assembly that if the Bill was passed into law, the cordial relation between India and Japan may be strained. I am happy to be able to note that nothing so serious or grave has yet come about and I am sanguine enough to trust that nothing in this direction will happen hereafter either. I do not wish to discuss the merits or demerits of the Bill that the Assembly has passed. I am sure you will concede that every country has the right to protect its industries in the best manner that it may think fit. There is however, one assurance which I would like to give, and that is that the aim and object of the Assembly in passing the measure was not to injure Japanese industries but to safeguard and protect India's greatest national industry. You will agree with me that if in securing this latter end, a handicap happens to be placed on the spinning and weaving industry of Japan or on Japanese Mills in China, it does not justifiably give one reason for bitterness. would it be incorrect to suggest that the Japanese Government will not hesitate to pass legislation considered necessary in the interests of Japan, if it should mean some handicap on relative Indian industry. In fact in these materialistic times despite all such well-meaning institutions as the League of Nations etc., every country has started by looking after itself first and foremost and as thoroughly as it can. It may be a little hard to say so, but no country that I know of till now stops to consider the interests of another country ever so friendly to it unless the former has some hold on the latter.

INDIA'S LIMITATIONS.

It is unfortunate that under the constitution in which we in India are working at present, the Legislative Assembly of India is not given any direct voice in international treaties or questions. And whilst this very imperfect constitution continues for India I have no doubt that you and your countrymen will realise the obvious handicaps on the legislature of this country. I do not wish it to be understood that if we had wider powers, than what we have to-day, the last Tariff Bill may not have been put forward or passed. I believe it is possible that it may have been passed earlier. There are however other directions in which we may have come closer but these questions are not open to us at present. All that I wish to impress on you is that the self-governing leading nations in the world should bear in mind that India can only do her best under the powers vested in her by the Parliament and people of Great Britain and from that point of view I feel very strongly that the Tariff Legislation of this country should not be allowed to affect in the least the very harmonious relations subsisting till now between the peoples of India and of Japan.

I would not have touched on this subject, but I feel that whilst I have the privilege of welcoming the President of an important Japanese commercial House in our midst, I should be frank. And these matters nothing removes a misunderstanding as thoroughly as mutual frankness.

CORDIAL WELCOME.

Mr. Kodama, I offer you a cordial welcome to Bombay, and hope that your stay here will be pleasant and enjoyable and that the intercourse that many of us are looking forward to having with you during your short visit here will be mutually instructive to both of us.

MR. KODAMA'S REPLY.

In reply to the toast Mr. Kodama said:--

"Sir Purshotamdas and Gentlemen,---I thank you all very sincerely for the honour you have done me this evening and for the opportunity which has been given me of meeting so many eminent gentlemen in different walks of life.

I am also deeply touched with the cordial manner in which you, gentlemen have responded to the toast proposed by our distinguished friend Sir Purshotamdas. I take it as a compliment not merely to our House but to the Japanese Cotton Trade as a whole. I am particularly glad to hear from him this evening that the Japanese Cotton Houses here have always loyally co-operated with the East India Cotton Association and the Central Cotton Committee and I hope and trust that the same cordial relations will always continue.

Gentlemen, before I proceed further I desire to express my very deep sense of gratitude to you and your country men for the prompt and generous manner in which you exteded your sympathy towards our suffering countrymen at the time of the last disastrous earthquake. The Consul-General for Japan in India and others representing various Japanese interests must have conveyed Japan's thanks to India at that same time, yet in view of my own domestic loss in that great tragedy, the memory of which is still fresh, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing my own humble gratitude to you all.

POSSIBILITIES OF COTTON TRADE.

Gentlemen, as most of you know we begun our career in this city in 1896 as the Cotton Department of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Pioneer Japanese House in India. Our progress, gentlemen, is a matter of history to you all. The scale of our operations and the expansion of Mitsui Bussan's activities in scores of other directions, rendered it necessary to convert the former Cotton Department of Mitsui Bussan into an autonomous company—now so well known to the cotton trade as the Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd. We have had to pass through grave National financial crisis since the new company's inception 6 years ago, but I am happy to say that we have successfully overcome all difficulties. Our position to-day is sounder and stronger than ever before and nearly 90 per cent. of our shares are held by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. I would therefore like to thank those of you who are interested in the Cotton Trade, for without your loyal support and splendid co-operation the results might have been different. It is my belief that there is still much room for the expansion and development of Japanese Cotton Trade with India, and therefore I will appeal to you, Sir Purshothamdas, and to all the gentlemen connected with the trade, for more and more generous support and co-operation in the future.

Gentlemen, you all know that we have purchased a Cotton mill in this city in partnership with our good friend Mr. Anandlal Podar. Will you allow me to remove the popular prejudices that may be entertained in this respect? The first object of our investment is to test the spinning merit of cotton before shipment to Japan, China and Europe; secondly, to investigate first-hand the spinning and weaving conditions in this country for the purpose of comparing the same with the conditions obtaining in Japan and China where we own several mills; and thirdly, to fulfill the established policy and tradition of our company, namely, to invest a portion of the profits in the country where we have earned them. In this connection, allow me also to inform you, gentlemen, that there are no restrictions in Japan against Indians or anybody else undertaking any industrial enterprise there.

BUSINESS POINT OF VIEW.

As regards the latest Tariff Bill passed by the Indian Legislature, speaking as a business man and not as a politician, I will only say that if the additional import duty now imposed had been an ad valorem one instead of a specific duty, Japan would have had no reason to feel aggrieved.

Sir Purshothamdas and Gentlemen, allow me once more to thank you all very sincerely for the kindness and courtsey that you have extended to me this evening and let me assure you that I shall always cherish very pleasant memories of your kind hospitality this evening.

PRESIDENT CONDOURIOTIS' ASSAILANT.

EXPLAINS HIS MOTIVE FOR ASSAULT

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Athens.—The assailant of President Condouriotis is named Goussios and is aged thirty. He is native of Larissa and is a waiter, and suffers from impediment in his speech. The police state that his luggage contained Communist literature. President Goussios made a statement that he had long been unemployed and had received no state assistance. He sought to avenge himself by killing the President.

A medical bulletin states that President Condouriotis was wounded on the right temple bone being broken into pieces. The President bore the slight operation very well. His condition is satisfactory and he has been able to return home.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL FRACAS IN LAHORE.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

A Sialkot message says that owing to tension of feelings between Sikhs and Mahomedans at village Dhodha, the police had challened six Sikhs and seven Mahomedans under Section 151 C.P.C. to show cause why they should not be bound down to keep the peace for one year. When prosecution evidence was being taken in the case feelings became further strained, and recently, a serious fight is reported to have taken place between the two communities, in which lathis and other weapons were used. About eight Mahomedans and a number of Sikhs are reported to have been injured. It is further reported that 26 Sikhs and 31 Mahomedans have been arrested by the police in this connection.

BAN ON MEETINGS AT LUDHIANA.

A Ludhiana message says that in view of communal tension in the city, the District Magistrate has promulgated an order under Section 144, C.P.C., prohibiting all public meetings except religious meetings within the municipal area, for two months, from the 29th October.—A. P.

"IL DUCE" FURIOUS

JUDGES DEFY GOVERNMENT

FASCIST TRIBUNAL WARMS UP TO BUSINESS

LONDON, Oct. 15. (By Mail.)

The decision of the Savona Court in the trial of Signor Turati, the Italian Socialist leader, and of Professors Ferruccio Parri and Carlo Rosselli, who helped to organise Turati's flight from Italy, has bitterly disappointed the Fascist Government, which confidently expected the Court to pass harsher sentences on Turati and his friends, says the Lugano correspondent of "The Daily Herald."

The prosecution asked that Turati and his friends should be sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

When after long consideration, the three judges pronounced sentence of 10 months' imprisonment in some cases, and acquittal in others, there was a burst of cheering in Court. For, since the prisoners had been nine months in custody, even a 10-months' sentence was almost equivalent to acquittal.

The judges had dared to defy the Government. It was, for Italy, an event as startling—and, perhaps, as significant—as the acquittal of the seven bishops in England under James II.

The Duce is reported to be furious at this blow to Fascism, and the three judges have been summoned to Rome to explain their action.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS REARRESTED.

At the same time the two prisoners, Signori Albini and Sprito, who were acquitted by the Savona Court, and set at liberty, have been arrested again and sentenced by a Fascist police tribunal to five years' deportation.

The Special Fascist Tribunal has passed sentences of four, five, eight and 12 years' imprisonment on nine workers from Asti, in Piedmont, on a charge of distributing anti-Fascist clandestine printed matter among fellow-workers.

Herr Riedel, former Secretary of the Tyrolese Christian Socialist Party, who was some time ago deported to the islands and subsequently pardoned, is now reported to have been arrested on the Italo-Austrian frontier while attempting to leave Italy without a passport.

The Italian Communist leader, ex-Deputy Antonio Gramsci, is reported to be seriously ill in the San Vittore prison in Milan. The director of the prison has refused to comply with a request that Signor Gramsci be taken to the prison infirmary.—Free Press.

UNITY BETWEEN WHITE RACES.

GENERAL SMUTS ON THE SETTLEMENT

RUGBY, Oct. 30.

In reply to a request for his opinion on the flag settlement in South Africa, General Smuts has telegraphed the following to the "Sunday Observer":—"The dual flag settlement is a generous measure which leaves the position of the Union Jack intact, while the National flag provides for a strong national sentiment. I consider it on merits, a wise and statesmanlike solution, and expect that further beneficent results may follow in the improved temper and greater sense of unity between the white races."—B. O. W.

ILL-FEELING BETWEEN THE MEMON COMMUNITIES

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

The ill-feeling between the members of the Cutchi Memon and the Halayee Memon communities of Madras came to a head again this evening, when the former were performing the 'waz' ceremony in the Memon mosque in memory of a Cutchi Memon who died to-day. A large number of Halayee Memons gathered near the mosque and apprehending a serious breach of the peace, the Deputy Commissioner of Police arrived on the scene with a strong posse of police. The Third Presidency Magistrate was also summoned and orders under Section 144, I. P. C., were served on four Halayee Memons to keep the peace. Nothing untoward happened and the crowds dispersed quietly.—A. P.

LIFE IN SOUTH EAST OF ASIA

(Continued from previous page.)

the Dutch Government in his efforts to promoted a better cultural understanding.

DOOR OPENED FOR TRUE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

The door had now been opened for a true entente cordiale between India and the countries of the further East. This door should never again become closed owing to carelessness or neglect.

In conclusion, the poet emphasised once more the generous consideration which had been shown to his whole mission by the royal house of Siam. A unique contribution of books had been offered to Visvabharati. Library. Links of intellectual friendship had been made which might be expected to lead to important results. The one thing now needed was to follow up the pioneer work which had been so auspiciously begun.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

It is understood Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the Punjab, will be proceeding during the first week of November to the recently started reclamation farm with a view to gaining first hand knowledge regarding the progress and chances of success of the scheme.—Free Press.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For Particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager,
73-75 Apollo Street, Bombay.

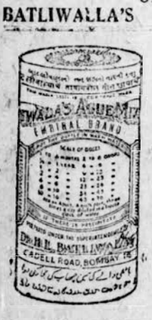
'PYREX'
FOR
MALARIAL and other FEVERS.

PYREX is an honest, ready-to-use and up-to-date fever mixture that can always be relied upon. It is of wonderful efficacy in Malarial and Intermittent Fevers, Enlarged Spleen, Congested Liver, Influenza, Anaemia and General Debility.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA.

Agents:—
The Popular Pharmacy, Bombay.
Messrs. Konkar Bros. Poona.
Pundit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.

To Curtail Doctors' Heavy Bills
during present depression
It is advisable and safe to use
"BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE
OR
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS"
freely on all fevers.



It is a magic on fevers. A rupee worth spending to drive away Malaria, Influenza, Kala-Azar and other such poisonous fevers. Certified by I.M.S. Doctors. It does not at all affect the heart; *Known throughout India, Burma Ceylon and Africa* for nearly half a century.

Won Gold and Silver Medals in various Indian Exhibitions. It is something like a current coin. Even Marwarees advance monies on them. A great boon not only to poor and middle class people, but is highly essential to be kept in the *Journies, Travels and Voyages.*

Batliwalla's "Bal-Amrit" or "Tonic Syrup"
Eases coughs, relieves the chest, reduces fever, diminishes night-sweets and creates a wonderful feeling of well being. It dries up the phlegm and makes it disappear and at the same improves the appetite.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO. LTD.,
Sayani Road—P. O. Cadell Road, BOMBAY No 14.
Tel. Add, Cawashapur, Bombay.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St.
BOMBAY.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

MYSORE—A MODEL STATE.

Writing on the progress that the Mysore State has made, 'Sansthani Swarajya", (Poona) says, "The growth and expansion of representative institutions, the development of industries, the undertaking of gigantic irrigation schemes, the rapid extension of railways, the wonderful electrification of the State—all these have made the administration of Mysore highly successful. The income of the State is increasing by leaps and bounds. With a ruler saintly in character and perfectly constitutional, with a civil list properly regulated, with a service highly competent and educated with ministers full of experience and endowed with culture and responsible to public opinion, with a Diwan unassuming and possessing great tact, foresight and statesmanship, Mysore is a shining example of a model state on the high road of responsible Government."

BOMBAY COUNCIL AND DEMOCRACY.

Commenting on the Bombay Legislative Council's throwing out Mr. R. S. Asavle's Bill to lower the franchise in Bombay City, the "Servant of India" writes "We do not think that the Bombay Council has enhanced its reputation as a progressive and democratic body by its rejection of the proposal to lower the Municipal franchise in Bombay City and to reserve on the Bombay Municipal Corporation a few seats for backward and depressed classes who constitute nearly one-half of Bombay. Under the existing Act, persons paying a monthly house-rent of Rs. 10 can exercise the vote at the Municipal elections. In view of the fact that rents have recently shown a downward tendency, the present franchise is regarded as unduly high. A bill was, therefore, brought forward by a representative of the depressed classes that it should be lowered to Rs. 5. But even such an eminently reasonable demand was stoutly resisted by people, who otherwise are not tired of posing as unfailing friends of democracy and indefatigable champions of popular rights."

KHARAGPUR RETRENCHMENT.

Writing on Kharagpur strike developments, the "Mahratta" sums the situation by saying that retrenchment is only a mask to break up the back-bone of the Labour union there. 'The Agent and the Government ought to satisfy the public on the point which provides a key to understand the controversy. Is it or is not a fact that retrenchment has been made necessary by handing over a pretty big amount of work to private contracts? The question was put in the Assembly and no reply was then vouchsafed. The lock-out and the ridiculous farce of opening the workshop and again closing it up goes to show that the authorities are on the wrong side of reasoning. But in India, there is no rod of authority in the hands of the representatives of the people and it is but natural that irresponsible authorities can play their pranks to the great loss of the people."

CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

"Bhala" suggests that those of the educated graduates who are unable to secure any employment should take up line of opening grocers' shops. If they have no capital for doing this even they should take up hawking. It is quite easy to earn from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 a day by hard-work, but educated men must not feel ashamed of doing this. The journal says that two youths of Poona had splendid account to give of their hawking adventure in Divali season and proceeds to observe that this will at least partially remove the present severe unemployment.

'Kesari' also suggested some time back that educated men should take up hawking and sell all sorts of things. The journal particularly mentioned selling of glass bangles to Hindu women, who were always in need of them.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

"Vividha-vritta" takes stock of recent Hindu-Muslim riots and murders and recommends that leaders should take the help of the Viceroy's offer, only if they come to the conclusions that the Congress is unable to put matters right. It deprecates the tendency shown by communal leaders to rely on Government and its officers to arbitrate and adjudicate on their private and social quarrels, by referring to the Talegaon incident in particular. Rabid and extremist leaders will never come to any agreement, but it is the clear duty of level-headed leaders in both the communities to settle their questions between themselves.

DEPRESSED CLASSES RESOLVE UPON SATYAGRAHA

CAMPAIGN TO COMMENCE IN XMAS

With a view to launch "Satyagraha", a mass meeting of the Depressed classes of Mahad was held on Sunday in Sir C. J. Hall under the presidency of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. About a dozen speakers addressed the meeting in which it was pointed out that the upper class imposed disability upon the depressed class by not allowing them to exercise their civil right of taking water from the public well or tank at Mahad. This attitude of the higher class was characterised as a negation of social equality without which harmonious social life was impossible. The chairman urged the audience to assert their civil rights, as he thought it, the negation of all principles of democracy and in fact of humanity that while birds and beasts were allowed to drink water from the tank or well, the depressed classes were considered so low as not even to touch the well, lest it would be polluted. He appealed to them to be united and launch Satyagraha which he hoped would only relieve them from the disability.

A resolution then was passed to launch Satyagraha on the X'mas Day at Mahad and Rs. 517 were collected towards that object on the spot.

INTER-COMMUNAL UNITY

MR. MAHOMED YAKUB'S SUGGESTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Never before was India governed by a more sympathetic and more sincere Ruler than the present Viceroy, since the advent of British Raj in this country. Since his arrival in India Lord Irwin has, by his deeds and words, fully evinced the depth of his feelings for the welfare of the teeming millions whom Providence has placed under his care. The uncerimonious manner of His Excellency's surprise visits to the houses of the poor in the villages, his anxiety for the sanitation in the Indian quarters of Delhi, where in company with the Health Officer of the Municipality, in an unostentatious manner, he was seen walking in dirty lanes and above all his earnest desire to bring about unity and restore harmony between the two great communities inhabiting India, have already earned for him the highest esteem and gratitude of the people of this country.

His Excellency's famous speech at the Chelmsford Club, Simla, soon after his taking over the reigns of the Government of this country, and his last address to the members of the Indian Legislature on the situation created by the communal feelings, must have touched the innermost feelings of every true son of the soil and filled their hearts with a sense of shame and humiliation. But it is a pity that the helping hand which was extended by His Excellency was not clasped with equal zeal and earnestness. Soon after the memorable address was over I issued a statement to the press suggesting a Round Table Conference under the guidance of His Excellency, but unfortunately the suggestion was not taken up seriously by the leaders at that time. In the meanwhile the condition prevailing in the country was going from bad to worse every day. True that a Unity Conference was convened at Simla which held its sittings for several days, but the failure of that Conference followed by riots at Nagpur and Ahmednagar and the republication of the "Rangila Rasool," in Hindi, followed by the cowardly and villainous attacks on the lives of Hindus at Lahore, (which ought to be severely condemned by all right-minded Musalmans) are sufficient to plunge the whole country into shame and humiliation. This clearly indicates that without the help and intervention of an arbitrator of exalted position and great personality like Lord Irwin, no movement in the direction of reconciliation can be productive of any tangible results, although Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Congress whose heartfelt solicitude for bringing about unity, cannot be questioned, has summoned together a Hindu-Muslim Conference at Calcutta, but the cold reception which his appeal has received at the hands of leaders, like Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, provides sufficient material to foretell about its achievements.

Let us therefore candidly acknowledge our inability to cope with the situation and without losing any more time avail ourselves of the suggestion thrown by Lord Irwin and approach His Excellency with a joint request, by the leaders of both the Communities, to take up the matter directly in his hands and invite a Round Table Conference under his guidance, and I am sanguine that an appeal made by the responsible representatives of both, the Hindus and the Musalmans, will not fail to achieve the desired object.

—Yours etc.

MAHOMED YAKUB, M.L.A.
Moradabad, Oct 28, 192.

BOMBAY PREVENTIVE SERVICE

AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

The following questions were asked at the last meeting of the Indian Legislative Assembly by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, N. M. Joshi and Mahomed Yacub:—

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: Will the Government answer the following:

(a) Are there Wharfingers and Assistant Wharfingers in the Customs Preventive Service in Calcutta?

(b) Are not Wharfingers and Assistant Wharfingers in the Bombay Customs Service doing similar work as that done by the Preventive Officers?

(c) If so, why is much difference made in the pay and the yearly promotions of the Preventive Officers and the Wharfingers?

(d) Is it a fact that a grant has been sanctioned for providing the Preventive Officers in Bombay with residential quarters and, if so, why no provision is made for Wharfingers and Assistant Wharfingers and why are they not given house rent?

(e) What was the result of the inquiry into the grievances of Wharfingers and Assistant Wharfingers made by Sir Basil Blackett personally at Calcutta towards the end of the year 1925?

(f) Have Government decided to give Wharfingers and Assistant Wharfingers in Bombay a higher scale of pay bearing a reasonable proportion to the salary drawn by the Preventive Officers and also house rent?

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett: (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) and (c). The work done by Wharfingers and Assistant Wharfingers in Bombay is similar to the work done by Preventive Officers, but less difficult and responsible, hence the difference in the rates of pay.

(d) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative as regards the second part, no proposals for building quarters for Wharfingers and Assistant Wharfingers have been submitted to the Government. The Government do not see any necessity for granting for granting house rents to these officers whose pay has been fixed with reference to local conditions.

(e) It was found on further investigation that there was no case for increase in the pay of Wharfingers and Assistant Wharfingers.

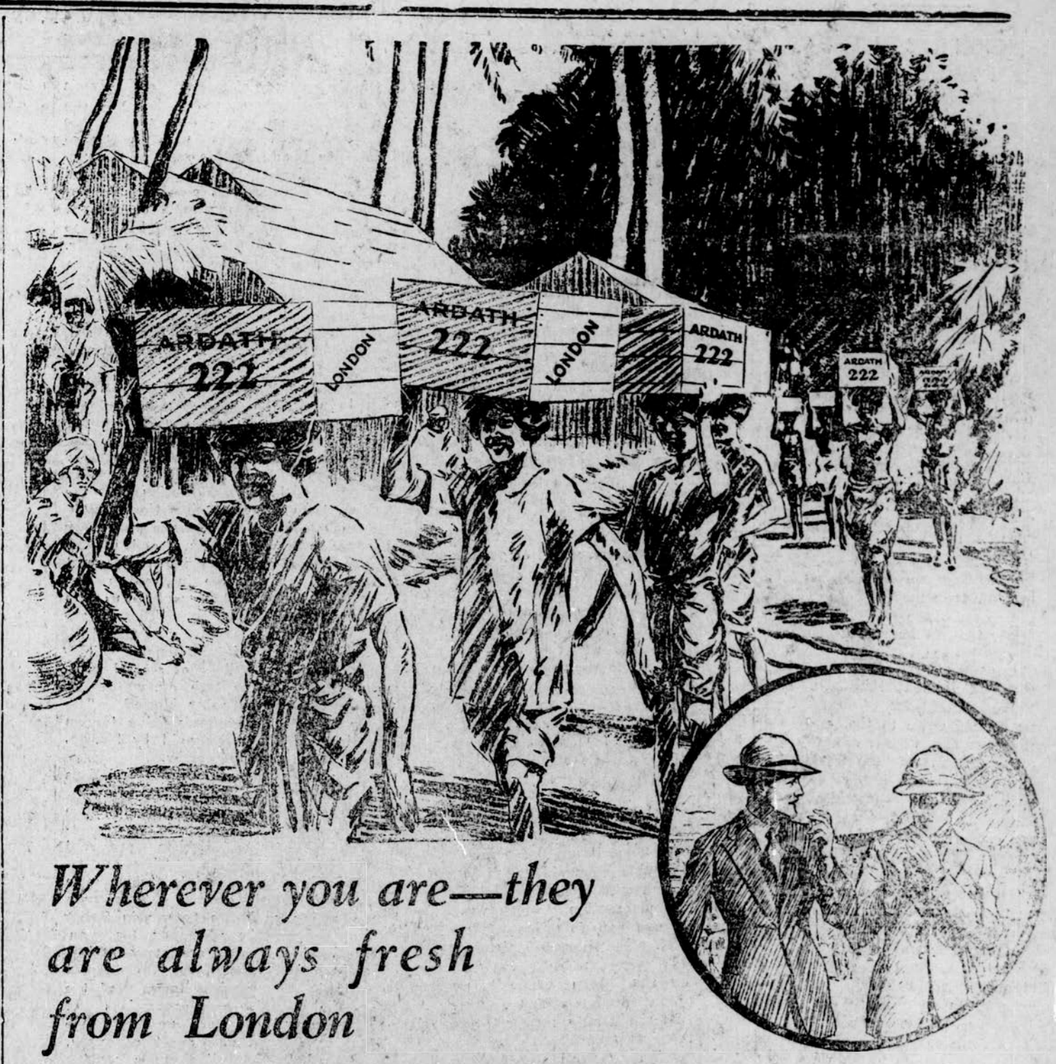
(f) The Government consider that the present rates of pay bear a reasonable proportion to the rates of pay of Preventive Officers.

TILAK MEMORIAL HALL

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY'S GRANT

CAWNPORE, Oct. 29.

The local Municipal Board has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 15,000 for the Tilak Memorial Hall to be erected here. The Board has honoured Indian nationalist leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai, Late Lokmanya Tilak and Guru Tegh Bahadur by naming three Municipal parks in their names.—Free Press.



Wherever you are—they are always fresh from London

ARDATH
222
VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES

50 Re. 1
10 As. 3

Made in London by Ardath Tobacco Co: Ltd

BOOK YOUR SPACE AT ONCE
& USE THE **BEST MEDIUM** For any kind of advertisemen in India and abroad.

THE HINDU ANNUAL
FULLY ILLUSTRATED

to be published by the 1st week of DECEMBER NEXT—Fully illustrated, with the largest circulation, in the most attractive style, invaluable as a commentary on contemporary Indian life and letters.

Contributions from the BEST men in each line.

MONEY'S WORTH & VALUE

For advertisement rates, apply to: THE MANAGER,
Post Box 316, Madras. INDIA

WORLD BETTERMENT

RELIGION HAS FAILED TO MAKE MODERN WORLD.

MR. JINARAJADA'S ADDRESS

The contrast between the old and new policies for world betterment formed the theme of the most illuminating and thought provoking address given by Mr. C. Jinarajadas, at a public meeting held on Monday evening at the spacious compound behind the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and was attended by a fairly large gathering. At the outset the speaker stated that he had chosen that theme that evening particularly because it concerned the students more than anybody else. Students had opportunities before them to shape the world in the best way they liked. There was no denying the fact that the world was changing very rapidly and firmly and as the shapers of the new world, they had to understand the world-soul and its multifarious problems. It was not so much the truth that should concern their thought but the perplexities that surrounded them.

DEMOCRACY PASSING THROUGH PHASES.

At once coming down to the problems that every man and woman had to consider as the citizens of the world, Mr. Jinarajadas divided them into three main groups, viz., political, economical and social, though he knew full well that no water-tight compartments could be drawn between them. The thought of democracy he said, was fast spreading over the world. The original conception of democracy was that one man should have one vote. Democracy as a government of the people by the people was quite a recent conception and was, therefore, a change in the old thought. Now the new conception of democracy included the idea of universal suffrage. The speaker argued that the idea of universal suffrage had not produced the best results which were expected from it. The political corruption that it had produced in a country like America was simply astounding. There the political institutions were being dominated by a set of bosses. Like Dr. Besant, the speaker was also of opinion that universal suffrage was not the only way of getting the best wisdom in the country. It was this belief, he said, that led Dr. Besant to recommend a policy of graded suffrage in her Commonwelth of India Bill. Even in countries having democratic constitutions it was found that not more than thirty per cent. of the voters, on an average, utilized their right of voting. It could, therefore, be argued that in such a democracy only thirty per cent. of the best wisdom of a country was represented. Continuing the speaker remarked that Australia had tried to meet the problem of universal suffrage in a practical and statesmanlike way. There every voter was compelled to register his or her vote on pain of prosecution. To remove the obvious difficulties in the way of compulsory voting, in Australia they had introduced the system of postal voting. There was again the system of proportional representation, which guaranteed the representation of the minorities in the government of the state. All this was a new conception elaborating the democratic idea. Referring to the party system in civilized governments, Mr Jinarajadas observed that the system had proved an utter failure and was being rapidly discredited everywhere. Even in England the party system was not at all working satisfactorily. In countries like Spain and Italy, there had been such an excess of political parties that the people in those countries were disgusted with the party system and the inevitable result was that Dictators like Mussolini had come forward to set aside the parties and take the governance of the states to themselves. The speaker could assure his hearers that the countries having dictators to rule them were certainly not worse though he could not say if they were better.

WORLD POLICEMAN.

There was again another development in the democratic thought, Mr. Jinarajadas went on to say, in which they could trace the origin of that international body, namely, the League of the Nations. Everybody knew that in the constitution of the League every nation, whether small or large, had got a single vote. A small country like Panama having a population of only few thousand people had one vote in the League, while big countries like France, Germany and others had also one vote each. The idea of the League of Nations was certainly a new principle of democracy. In a humorous yet most expressive way, the speaker styled the League as the "World Policeman". The success of the League, he said, depended upon its building of world's conscience.

FAMILY VS. COMMUNITY.

Mr. Jinarajadas then analysed the changes that had come over the economic conception of the world. The conception of civilization to-day, he argued, was based on property. Property was the pivot round which everything changed. It had been taken for granted that the men with property were the right sort of men who could build up a state. But the old conception of civilization was based on family. It had taken many years for the civilized world to accept property instead of family as the basis of civilization. But now in the 20th century new ideas were in the air,—the ideas which were labelled as socialism. In his opinion, socialism was a challenge to the established conception that property was the basis of the civilization. The essence of socialism was the common ownership. It was now being proved by means of practical examples that a state as a whole had as much right as an individual to own the property. To-day the idea of state ownership was gaining ground and was recognized as thoroughly practicable.

A CONTRAST.

It was a fact, the speaker admitted, that in some countries the state ownership was not run to the best advantage of those countries but the reasons for that were not far to seek. He contended that under the system of State ownership the employees of the State did not give their best to the State as they would have done under the system of private ownership. Continuing, the speaker drew out an interesting contrast between England and America in regard to the basis of civilization. England, he said, put stress on the family as being the basis while in America, people did not believe that family should be a necessary unit of government. The notions of family and obedience to the head of the family were fast disappearing in America. A new idea was coming to the surface and that was that the state was to be organised on the basis of community and not on the basis of family as they did some years ago. There were three stages through which the economic conception was passing. The first conception was that the family was the unit of the state; the second conception was that property was the unit and the third conception which was bound to make itself manifest, in years to come, was that individual of highest type was the unit of a most civilized state. Men like Mahatma Gandhi and Tolstoy had in themselves attained to the third conception which was the supremest one and therefore the goal to be aimed at. Mr. Jinarajadas' reading of the world progress is that the economic conception has been gradually passing through the stages, one after the other. A jump from the family notion to the individual one is, according to him, a most unwise and unpractical step. A nation must be first trained to run itself on community basis before it can adopt the higher type of individual basis.

RELIGION FAILS.

The speaker then dwelt at length on the changes which had taken place in the conceptions of world women as regards their share and position in the progress of humanity. The problem of women, he said, had become very urgent. Speaking about religion he observed that religion had failed to make the modern world. It was weighed and found wanting. Concluding he made a fervent appeal to the students to arise awake and take their proper place in the world struggle.

At the end of his address, Mr. Jinarajadas was garlanded amidst cheers and the meeting dispersed.

PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE.

SUPPORTS CALCUTTA DECISIONS

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

A well attended meeting of the Council of the Punjab Muslim League was held to-day at the residence of Sir Mahomed Shafi who presided. After some discussion, an important resolution moved from the chair was unanimously adopted. The resolution condemned the recent communal riots and attacks on individuals and earnestly exhorted the Hindus, Sikhs and the Muslims to realise that as children of the same common motherland, their vital interests were bound together, and the fratricidal struggle now going on between the communities could only result in irreparable injury to the cause of Indian nationalism, just when the harmonious evolution of Indian nationalism was one of the greatest needs of the country. The League was convinced that the circulation of pamphlets, delivery of speeches and writings in a section of the press were the causes of the acute situation which had recently arisen in the country, and in its considered opinion, their immediate cessation was absolutely essential for the restoration of peaceful and normal conditions. The League accepted the principles just laid down by the Calcutta Unity Conference regarding conversion and reconversion from one religion to another, killing of cows, and music before mosques and believed that scrupulous adherence to these principles by persons engaged in prosetytising activities would materially contribute towards the restoration of intercommunal harmony and goodwill. The League was further of opinion that an equitable adjustment between the communities of their legitimate rights in the constitutional and administrative machinery of the country was absolutely essential to harmonious progress.—A. P.

LEAGUE HEALTH COMMITTEE

TO VISIT INDIA TO STUDY MALARIA

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Geneva.—League of Nations Health Committee has gratefully accepted the Government of India's invitation to study certain aspects of malaria in India. —Reuter.

SOVIET RUSSIA

BY G. K. N.

Of the making of books on Russia there is seemingly no end. Yet who can say that he knows the reality about the interior? Invitations with a liberal hand have been issued to some of the prominent Indians to join the celebrations at Moscow. But it is problematical if many will accept the same or that if they accept whether they will be able to go to Moscow. Meanwhile, there is Mr. Mardy Jones, the Labour Member, who adds his to the testimony of other brothers of his ilk and speaks of marvellous progress made since the extinction of the hated Czarist regime. My question still remains unanswered. If Soviet Russia has created a new heaven and a new earth, why is it so shy of strangers who wish to study the country and why are passports refused to genuine travellers who have no urge or inducement unworthy to disparage or exalt any country?

CULTURAL PROGRESS.

Thanks to the "Press Section of the Society for Cultural Replanations with Foreign countries," I continue to receive the Weekly News Bulletin, and it does furnish items of varied importance and not always quite remote interest to us in India. The illustrations help us to appreciate the situation. There are articles on the art of music in the U.S.S.R. (Russia), the international exhibition of music, the lives of several professors of music, the 35th anniversary of the services of the actor Yurieff. The section of Soviet scientists visiting foreign countries and the visits paid by foreigners to Russia are noteworthy.

Among the items of cultural relations with outsiders, one notices the Persian embassy applying to the Soviets for help in procuring photographs of the invaluable Persian rugs and carpets preserved in the Russian Museum. They are required for bringing back into fashion some of the old historic designs. There is a longish article on Belles Letters in Soviet Russia, one on the movement for an international language; are stray notices of archaelogical expeditions to Trans Caucasia in the ancient towns of the Urals, the Ukhraine and excavations of camping ground of the Stone Age. We meet with a good deal about education. The list of "exchange" shows a number of English periodicals which reach Moscow. A whole Number is devoted to the Insurance system in the U.S.S.R. the housing problem organization, of medical aid, insurance of motherhood, insurance during temporary disability, provision for the unemployed, rest homes, sanatoriums and health resorts, all illustrated with photographs.

TARTAR NUMBER.

There is further a special Tartar Number, detailing the revolutionary events in the Tartar Republic, the Tartar language the Tartar Press, art and literature, the work among women, the house of Tartar culture, scientific research and bibliography of the study of the Tartar Repubic containing over a hundred books and periodicals.

We who use English as a foreign tongue not cavil at some of the obvious slips of the Board of Editors who do not appear to be quite at home in the language. I might, however, suggest that the ambiguous Russian "g" be represented by the more correct "h". For the benfit of those interested in the Musalmans of Turkey and Russia the editors should learn the transcription "Ibrahimov" and not "Ibragimov". And as for "Hanum" I think those who collaborate with me and myself will have to show yet for some years that the appropriate spelling is Khanum.

ONE-SIDED REPORTS.

It is difficult to agree with Mrs. Besant on many points although she is now acknowledged to be the intellectual queen without a peer in her sex the world over. But I have no doubt the lady is an exponent of unalloyed truth when reports about Russia that it was very difficult to find anything reliable about Soviet Russia. If any friends visited the country, only the favourable aspects of life were made available to them, while strangers or enemies were prevented from getting a correct impression about the state of affairs. In this connection she narrated the experiences related to her by two respectable persons who had returned to England from Mesopotamia through Russia. As they had travelled under the protection of the Mesopotamian Embassy they were not subjected to the usual harassment and even their train doors were bolted at halting stations lest they should cast eyes on swarms of starving children raiding passing trains for food."

SOVIET 10TH ANNIVERSARY

500 BRITISH WORKERS GO IN DEPUTATION

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Five hundred workers left England early on Sunday morning for Soviet Russia to participate in the anniversary celebrations.

Mr. Saupurjee Sakhlatvala, M.P., has left for Moscow and will convey greetings of the Indian workers and peasants to the Russian comrades.—Free Press Special Cable.

(In this connection the "Working Woman" wrote as under in mail week:—

November, 1927, will mark the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the overthrow of Tsarism in Russia, and the establishment of the first Workers' Republic in the world.

In order to celebrate this historic event British workers, together with the workers in all other countries, are joining with their Russian comrades in rejoicings and demonstrations of working-class solidarity.

A strong Workers' Delegation is to go from England, consisting of miners, railwaymen, dockers, factory workers, engineers, housewives, working women, co-operators, trade union representatives, members of political parties sports organisations, etc., together with a few representative writers, artists and scientists.

These delegates are to be elected at local All-in Conferences to be held in London, Cardiff, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Newcastle, Carlisle and Glasgow.

The delegation will be in Russia for about a month, and will visit industrial, agricultural, educational, co-operative and other forms of activity.

A national appeal has been opened to defray the expenses of the delegation and to provide maintenance grants for dependents at home. All arrangements are in the hands of a national committee, which includes Alex. Gossip, Ben Tillett, Jack Tanner, W. J. Brown, H. Pollitt, W. H. Hutchinson, Tom Mann, W. C. Loeber, Minnie Birch, V. Beecham, A. G. Tomkins, A. J. Cook, W. Allen and William Paul).

NEW MORRIS PROGRAMME

A NEW TYPE

In their programme for 1928 Messrs. Morris Motors (1926) Ltd., cater still further for their export clients. For example, the 11.9 h.p. Cowley is now available with a full (56") track as well as the higher powered Oxfords—an addition which will be most welcome to motorists who seek maximum economy over rutted country roads. Further, larger tyres are now fitted on the Cowley chassis, 28" x 4.95" as against 27" x 4.40" previously—an improvement which still further increases the riding comfort.

Apart from these features, however, a new type has been introduced for 1928—the 11.9 h.p. Morris Oxford, which gives the roominess of the accepted Morris-Oxford standard, and coincidentally offers the low running and upkeep costs of the 11.9 h.p. Morris-Cowley. There is no doubt that these models will be extremely popular in certain quarters.

In a different category, and belonging to the big car class, comes the recently introduced 15.9 h.p. Morris-Oxford. It is known as the "Road-or-Track" car, and as the phrase implies, is built to stand up to years of really ardous country work. It is in fact a special Morris breed produced for this purpose; but besides being a real "go anywhere" car it possesses notable beauty of line and inbred refinements. The Morris Company reports a very lively interest in this car in many parts among men whom business takes "way out" as well as round and about in a city.

Of special interest to retail and wholesale business men are the very smart Half-Ton Delivery Vans and the practical Traveller's Cars. Firms using motor transport should certainly examine the advantages of these vehicles, which have such a big demand in England owing to their out-standing economy.

Amongst the detail improvements may be cited the addition of a new attractive coachwork colour (beige) to the standard range from which choice may be made; one-piece windscreens on closed cars; automatic wind-screen wipers fitted as standard on all except the lowest priced 2-seater car of the range; adjustable front seats on all 4-seater cars with increased room to rear seats in the Cowley; leather upholstery now standard on the famous 14/28 h.p. Morris-Oxford Saloon; and improved toolboxes on all models.

When one sees the 1928 models and considers them in the light of the still lower prices at which they are sold; when one adds the value which meets the eye to the all-important quality (hidden from view in the Morris chassis, one realises what a wonderful organisation the Morris plants have become.

APPROPRIATION OF REMITTED CONTRIBUTIONS

SWARAJISTS TO PRESS FOR A DECLARATION

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

It is understood that the Standing Finance Committee of the Madras Legislative Council who were asked to define a policy for the appropriation of remitted provincial contributions have sanctioned the supplementary demands for grants without formulating a policy. It is believed that when the Council meets to-morrow the Swarajists will move a further postponement of the consideration of the demands, with a view to press the Government to chalk out their policy beforehand.—A. P.

HUSBAND ENGAGED AS LAWYER.

TO FILE HIS WIFE'S DIVORCE SUIT

LONDON, Oct. 13. (By Mail.)

An Oklahoma woman has engaged her own husband, who, she says, is a very good lawyer, to file a petition for divorce for her against him.

The husband, who has accepted the brief and filed the petition, states in his wife's petition, among other things that he is quarrelsome.—Free Press.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

FIRST QUALIFYING EXAM. BEGINS.

30 CANDIDATES APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

The first qualifying examination for entering upon a career of Indian Mercantile Marine took place in Bombay, Lucknow, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon on Monday. In the Bombay centre about 30 candidates appeared for examination in the Elphinstone College. After a further test, the selected candidates will begin their career on s. s. "Dufferin" which is specially fitted for the purpose.

The first term begins on the 1st of December; but the selected candidates will have the option of joining from the 22nd November. Commander Digby Beste, Port Officer of Bombay has been put in charge of the training of the candidates, while Lieut.-Commander Campbell, R.N.R., who is expected by the English mail next week will be the Chief Officer. Mr. Davis, Chief Officer of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. will also be one of the officers of the training ship. The head master of the training ship has not yet been selected.

THREE PAPERS TO BE ANSWERED.

In different centres in India, 97 candidates appeared for the qualifying examination on Monday which will also continue to-day (Tuesday). The candidates are expected to answer three papers, viz: English Arithmetic and General knowledge Out of the successful candidates 30 will be finally chosen to appear before the Governing Body for a further test which will include also medical examination with a special reference to eye-sight.

The training ship "Dufferin" will remain in the steam at Mazagaon permanently except for a holiday in the Dry Dock once in two years. The candidates are from various communities in India varying from thirteen to sixteen years. The course is of three years which will qualify for a career in the Indian Mercantile Marine as ship's officers. Certificates for foreign going ships are granted to second mates at the minimum age of 21 years after a service of six years in foreign going ships and nine years in home trade ships. The Master's certificates will qualify a officer to take command of a vessel in the mercantile marine.

The certificates granted by the trainship "Dufferin" will be recognised by the Board of Trade as equavalent to one year's service for the Mercantile Marine Certificate of Competancy.

THE GOVERNING BODY.

The following shipping companies have agreed to accept as apprentices the youths who have completed their course of study on the training ship. viz. P. and O. S. N. Co. Indian China steamers B. I. S. N. Co., Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Asiatic S. N. Co., The Nourse Line, the Apear Line, the Moghul Line, The Persian Gulf S. N. Co, the Eastern S. N. Co., Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw Bros. and the Hilal Shipping Co., Aden. The Governing Body consists of representatives of different shipping companies and commercial organisations and is presided over by Capt. Headlam, Director of the Royal Indian Marine Commander Beste, the Captain-Superintendent of the "Dufferin" will act as the secretary of the Governing Body. The members of the Governing Body are understood to be the following:—Sir Purshothamdas Thakordas (representing the Port Trust of Bombay), the Hon. Mr. Rutonsy D. Morarji (representing the Scindia Steam Navigation Co.), Mr. Master (representing the Indian Chamber of Commerce), Mr. D. J. MacGillivray (representing the P. and O. S. N. Co.), Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla, Mr. F. B. P. Lory (Director of Public Instruction) and a Mahomedan Collector of one of the Districts of the Bombay Presidency.

TOLL OF GALE HAVOC.

DEATH ROLL EXCEEDS 60

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Over 60 deaths have occurred all over the country during the week-end as a result of the gale, including 38 fishermen drowned in Cleggan Bay, County of Galway. The damage is estimated at half a million sterling.—Reuter.

Mahatma Gandhi who arrived in Delhi, on Monday, is staying with Shri Krishnadas Chandiwala.

Oh, that Backache!

Backache warns you that your kidneys are weak. It tells you that you need a special kidney tonic to strengthen these vitally important organs. Don't risk delay! Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, purify your blood, and banish backache, bladder disorder, dropsical swellings, pains in the muscles or joints, drowsiness, lassitude, nervousness, dizziness and irregularities of the urine.

Don't hesitate! The longer kidney troubles are neglected, the harder they are to overcome. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will not fail you. This special kidney medicine is widely recommended for relieving rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, backache and other serious results of kidney weakness.

Send for FREE COPY of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK. Address: P.B.431, Bombay, or P.B.2,704, Calcutta.

FOR SALE

TARPAULINS AND CANVAS

of all kinds and sizes,

Such as Chair Canvas, Green Canvas, Brown Canvas, and Oil Cloths of all kinds.

Wholesale as well as retailed orders, local as well mofussil will be promptly executed at moderate price.

Just try and be satisfied.

M. GORDHANDAS & CO., 220, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay. Post No. 3.

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC

Madan Manjari Pills.

These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid and stop involuntary emissions.

Price :—per box of 40 Pills Re. 1.

Raman Vilasini Pills.

These pills increase the retentive capacity and sustain energy.

Price :—per box Re. 1.

Napunsakatwarighrit.

Works miracle in curing the loss of manhood by external application.

Price :—per box Re. 1.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji

FACTORY :—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.
BRANCH :—203, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
AGENT :—PERRY & Co., Grant Road, Bombay

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000.
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road.
Or at Manager, R. J. DUFF

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes a hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatever. Can safely be used even on the tenderest part.

Price :—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes. Re. 1
12 cakes Rs. 3

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

For terms apply to :—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar Calcutta

NEGLECTED CONSTIPATION MAY RUIN YOUR HEALTH

—SAYS THE DOCTOR

When bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned by the waste matters that accumulate.

Headaches sickness, biliousness, digestive trouble, spots and pimples are common symptoms of constipation, which if neglected may become chronic, and permanently ruin your health. That is why you should keep bowels active and stomach clean, and you can accomplish this best by occasionally taking a dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them. They are packed in sealed bottles to keep them fresh and clean, and full directions for use are given with every bottle. Get a bottle to-day. Take a dose to-night, and see how much stronger, brighter and better you will feel in the morning.

Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by hand. Guaranteed free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs.

DEWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

DIABETES IS CURABLE.

POSITIVE PROOF.

(Abstracts from letters received.)

I took Trypsogen, jambul; Codeina pills, Ayurvedic Siddha Makaradhwaja and I was going to ave Insulin Injection when I read our advt: and got from you 3? pills of Asugary. Within 4 days u e the following good result has been seen.

Quantity of urine reduced from 0 to 2 oz. in 24 hrs. Sp. gravity reduced from 1025 to 1015.

Sugar in one ounce of urine reduced from 18 to 4 grains.

Duriset Apparao, c/o Assistant Surgeon, Chatrapur, (Ganjam.)

Mr. P Rajagopalachari, B. A., B.L., District Munsiff, from Nellore writes :—

I have found "Asugary," very efficacious in Diabetes, & further helps to take the system.

Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya of Amritdhara fame has earned the gratitude of suffering humanity by having discovered another wonderful medicine as the infallible remedy for diabetes.

ASUGARY.

(SURE CURE FOR DIABETES)

Not only positively cures diabetes, polyuria and kindred diseases, but is also a *Tonic* of high order, a remedy for functional and nervous debility, dimunition of the vital forces and premature decay.

Price Rs. 4 for 32 pills.

Sample Rs. 1 for 8 pills.

Address :—

AMRITDHARA, 29 Lahore.

BOMBAY AGENT—Gulam Hussain Vali Mahamed Devji ; Pirbhai Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

"A Pine Forest in a Bottle"

Peps

The Remedy You Breathe

THE seed of many a deadly chest and lung trouble like bronchitis, pleurisy and pneumonia is sown at this season. To avert dangerous colds and chills and keep trouble off the chest and lungs, Peps are the urgent need.

Always slip a Peps tablet into the mouth whenever you go into the searching night air.

The powerful germicidal fumes given off by Peps are akin to the lung-healing air of the pine forests. This rich balsamic Peps medicine quickly exterminates germ-mischief in the throat and air-tubes. It allays soreness and inflammation of the delicate lining membrane, soothes and heals cough-torn tissues and cuts and loosens phlegm.

As a remedy and preventive of sudden colds and chills, sore throat, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and lung troubles, Peps are the ideal remedy for young and old. Re. One per bottle. All chemists. I.P. 514.

For COUGHS, COLDS & BRONCHITIS

CUT KHANDI BUSINESS

GAMBLE IN MOTISHAW'S CHAWL.

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATIONS PROTEST

An urgent extraordinary general meeting of Sari Mahajan Association, Limited, was held on Saturday last to consider the requisition received from 101 members of the Association requisitioning the holding of the extraordinary urgent general meeting, wherein it was stated that the members of this Association are greatly inconvenienced and damnified by the "Cut Khandi" business going on in Motishaw's Chawl and that the ways and means for preventing the incovenience so caused be devised at such meeting

The meeting was largely attended and keen interest was evidenced. Mr. Runchhordass Chunilal pointed out that by the time the East India Cotton Association has thrown open its market for business for all the 24 hours and a large number of its members were doing business in "Cut Khandi" it was highly prejudicial to the interests of this Mahajan. It was therefore necessary to increase the trading hours, and he suggested that the Bazar be opened from 8 a.m. to 10-30 p.m. with certain recess intervals.

MISREADING OF JUDGMENT.

Mr. W. T. Halai pointed out that this Mahajan had got together more than once to bring about the solution of this naughty problem. He was grieved to find that several of the members of this Association in contravention of its rules were carrying on the gamble in Motishaw's Chawl. This Mahajan was established by him with a view to maintain purity of legitimate business, no gamble or unnecessary speculation, and people were misled on misreading the judgment in Bhai Thawarmal's Case Those who were fond of "Kacha Khandi Cut" took it that the Test Case had decided in favour of "Cut Kacha Khandi." This was not the effect of the judgment of His Worship who had discharged the acensed. The judgment was arrived at because ever since the inception of this Mahajan giving and taking of the delivery was contemplated and as a matter of fac was being given and taken. And so long as the case was pending even those who had remained at Motishaw's Chawl did not dare to gamble in the fashion, which they used to do before the days of the establishment of this Mahajan: The misreading of the judgment had made them free-lances, and on Saturday last and in the course of the last 2-3 days he had been to Motishaw's Chawl and was grieved to find that especially on Saturday last at the time of "Cut" there was not a seller who had hardly a few rupees in his pocket and would still gamble in thousands of bales in a breath's time This was not business and could never be called one and it could never be called legitimate business. He would rather suspend the operation of this Mahajan for the time being than to allow its constitution to be disturbed.

The proposition was seconded by Bhai Pragji Marsukh.

MR. DEVCHAND'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Chaterbhuj Devchand while fully endorsing the views of the previous speaker could not see his way to agree to the mode suggested and he was of opinion that drastic steps be taken against those who dabbled in "Cut Kacha Khandi" and to put an absolute stop to it. He therefore moved an amendment, viz., "that this Mahajan hereby declares that the transactions going on in Motishaw's Chawl known as 'Cut Kacha Khandi' is a gamble. It is against the principles of this Mahajan, which has been established with very laudable objects. It is, therefore, resolved that any member of this Mahajan who will deal in the same, either in his own name, either personally directly or indirectly, his Card would be forfeited and such a member would cease to be the member of this Association. A Committee of about 6 members be appointed with its president to watch the actions of the misbehaving members and to take final actions against them. Any member of this Association or his employee, who would bring information of the breach of this Rule before such Committee and prove the same, would be awarded by the Association with a Medal of Merit. This resolution will come into force from Saturday next, the 11th of Kartak Sood 1984 (corresponding with 5th of November, 1927). Any member of this Association who might be desirous of acting in contravention of this resolution be and is hereby given liberty to resign from membership of this Association before such date. Any member so resigning will not have the right in future to come the ring of this Mahajan as a representative of somebody to effect any transaction."

After some speakers had spoken the amendment with a rider proposed by Mr. Rameshwar Ramanand Dhedia and seconded by Mr. Soorajmal Poonamchand that no member of this Association do dabble into any other kind of cotton transactions in Bombay otherwise than those which are subject to the rules of this Association It was carried almost unanimously, and it was resolved to call the next quarterly general meeting on Wednesday next (the 2nd November) at 3 p.m. (B. T.) to confirm the said resolution.

Jerusalem.—It is reported that a representative of the British Imperial Airways has arrived at Beyrut from Cairo for the purpose of negotiating with the French the creation of an service between Egypt, Lebanon and Syria.—Reuter.

IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

with about 150 beds, but a hundred and fifty sanatoria of the same size for children. One of the sanatoria we visited had this year a grant of 400,000 roubles (Rs. 5,200,000), each inmate costing Rs. 5 a day for food alone. From that one can judge of the high quality of the treatment the inmates received. There was, of course, no rent to pay for the big estate and fine mansion which was acquired without "compensation" from its owner at the time of the revolution. Again and again, at different institutions, we were asked: "How could we have established and run these life-giving houses if we had gone round paying huge sums as compensation to land-lords as your Ramsay MacDonald proposes to do?"

INTEREST IN INDIA.

An hour's visit to a Young Workers' Rest Home near Kiev, gave us a glimpse at Young Russia in a mass They were the most enthusiastic crowd of young people imaginable. When at the gate we were introduced, the bare mention of my race led to a spontaneous rush at me and before I knew where I was, I found myself being carried shoulder high to the building, and I was not deposited on safe soil until I had been tossed high up in the air four or five times, that being the most cordial greeting a Russian assembly can give. Having seen rest-houses before, we decided to spend our all too brief hour in exchanging views and information. Interest in India being very great, the crowd round me was by far the biggest. Most of the questions put to me, were about the conditions of Indian workers. I gave them figures of wages in India and working hours..... "But if they are so badly exploited, why don't they have a revolution like ours?" I made excuses: "The country is very big, most of the workers are pesants."—"But that only resembles Russia!"—"The workers are illiterate and unorganized. There is no Lenin to lead them."—"What then are you educated young men doing?" Then followed searching questions. Was I a member of the Communist Party? No! Why not? I explained that I belonged to the Labour Party. Straight came the retort: "Yes, but the Labour Party was led by renegades like MacDonald, Thomas and Snowden!" It was impossible to make them understand that the mass of good Socialists in England still belonged to the Labour Party. Had they heard of Maxton and Lansbury?—Yes, they were honest people, but fools! Did they imagine their English masters were going to let them free without a fight?—Saklatvala? Oh yes, they knew him, he was a good fighter.—And Cook? He was the only decent T. U. leader left in England! Yes, they could trust Cook all right.—I saw my chance. Cook was not a member of the Communist Party, I argued. If Cook could belong to a Labour Party, so could I.—"Yes, perhaps so, but still....." it somehow did not fit in with their Party ethics!

(To be continued).

REFORM IN HINDU LAW.

(Continued from page 6.)

was entitled to only a starving maintenance and although her husband died possessed of a large estate he allowed the sum of Rs. 20 for maintenance and Rs. 5 for house rent. Now, Sir Lallubhai Shah could not have been unaware of the conditions prevailing in the city and it is inexplicable how he expected the lady to live decently on Rs. 20 a month and pay Rs. 5 as house rent. A room in the dirtiest hovel at that time cost much more than Rs. 5 as rent and it was certainly preposterous to imagine that the wife of a person who left a large estate behind him should be asked to carry on the rest of her existence on the maintenance of Rs. 20 and should live in a hovel in most miserable circumstances, while the male members of her husband's family should enjoy the fortune which her husband had left.

(To be continued.)

WORLD REVOLT AGAINST EUROPE.

MR LEONARD WOOLFE ON IMPERIALISM

LONDON, Oct. 13. (By Mail.)

Mr. Leonard Woolfe, speaking on Imperialism and the Problem of Civilisation, said since 1905 it has become more and more evident that there has been a world revolt against Europe

Turkey, Paris, and China were in open revolt, and there was unrest in India, Egypt, Palestine, Tunis, and even faint stirrings in tropical Africa. Imperialism, as it was known in the 19th century, was no longer possible, and the only question was whether it would be buried peacefully or in blood and ruins.

PREDATORY CIVILIZATION.

The new European civilisation was a predatory, exploiting, and conquering civilisation, backed by an army against which the Asiatic and the African, fighting as they had fought in the 12th century, were powerless.

Race, religion and nationality, though intimately connected with imperialism, were symptoms and not causes of the disease afflicting humanity, which was mainly due to the maladjustment of different civilisations under the impulse of imperialism.—Free Press.

Restful Nights
mean vigorous days

Sleeplessness is a sign of nervous debility. You need not suffer from weakened nerves if only you take care to strengthen your system with Sanatogen. Sanatogen infuses into your nerve-cells phosphorus and albumin which build up new strength and energy.

In an entirely natural way Sanatogen will conquer your sleeplessness and its consequences—fatigue, listlessness and depression—and you will soon enjoy restful sleep and all-day fitness again.

Miss Norma Lorimer, the well-known authoress, writes :

"I tried it (Sanatogen), as I have tried so many other things when I have suffered from sleeplessness and general debility, without expecting it to do me much good. Therefore I am more than pleased to have found at last the ideal tonic."

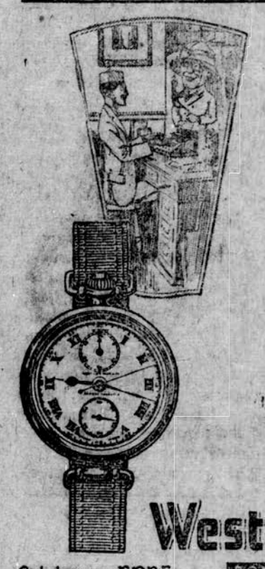
Sanatogen banishes your nerve troubles, renews your blood, strengthens and builds up your system into a solid and permanent fabric of health.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all chemists and stores.

MR NEVERLATE AND THE WATCH WEARER——MAIL DAY



Racing Time & Timing Racing

Some minutes pass like moments, others like hours.

The minutes as told by the West End "Minimax" watch, however, are not affected by place or circumstance but are exact divisions of time, each sixty seconds.

The "Minimax" is a Stop watch for the wrist. It is fitted with Start Stop and Fly-back action. Much appreciated by Race goers.

"MINIMAX"
Chronograph Stop Watch
Sterling Silver Rs 115
18-ct Gold 210

West End Watch Co.

Catalogue FREE BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

Mellin's is the one Baby Food on which every mother can rely. It builds firm flesh and sturdy bones and gives the best start in life a babe can have. Be safe from the first, give

The Right Start!

Send this advt. to WILSON LATHAM & Co. Ltd Bombay for Free Sample & book! *Mention Name of Paper*

Mellin's Food

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

Obtainable of all Chemists

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE'
Sunday Edition.
Local. Mofussil. Foreign.
Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7
PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

The Bombay Chronicle

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE'
Daily Edition.
Local. Mofussil.
1 Year... Rs. 20 Rs. 25
6 Months ,, 10 ,, 12-8
3 Months ,, 5 ,, 6-4
1 Month ,, 1-14 ,, 2-4
Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 157- BOMBAY TUESDAY NOVEMBER 1 1927 ONE ANNA

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will delive ;)

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR

CHAPTER XVIII.

IMAM'S REVENGE.

Himmat Singh, the hero of this story, was an adventurous young lad who in one of his feats of enterprise left the village of his birth for a town near by. The boy attracted the notice of missionaries who took a fancy for him and gave him education. Himm, by his exertions aided by intelligence, won a State scholarship for prosecuting further studies in England. Himm returned to India as a young barrister, contracted a marriage with Rita which left him to repent in leisure for the marriage he had entered into in haste. Rita was a worthless, pleasure seeking girl. In her tour in Europe she takes a fancy for a Mahomedan businessman, Mr. Jaffar and ultimately enters into a Muta marriage with him and informs Himmat Singh of the marriage. Stella who was invited by Rita on an excursion wins the favour of old Jaffar and marries him after the Muta heried of Rita is over. Disappointed Imam approaches Rita with a marriage proposal Tomlins is an old friend of Rita.

Stella was more considerate to Rita than Rita had ever been to her. She had had her revenge, but now that Rita lay prostrate at her feet, she was magnanimous. She treated her with all the courtesy and consideration due to a former mistress of the house. But Rita's vanity had been touched to the quick. She was beaten, but there was no surrender. And the reason was not far to seek. Imam knew that Rita had made herself a thorn in Jaffar's side. He knew her spiteful nature and her intense hatred and jealousy of Stella now many times manifold by her marriage. Imam had always cherished a lurking liking for Rita. He regarded it as a reflection upon the family honour if Rita went out of it. Moreover, she had money and was in possession of the invaluable pearl necklace which Jaffar had presented to her in his dotage. Something like love of Rita but a great deal more powerful than love-hatred of Stella on account of her treachery in jilting him at the last moment, conjoined to expediency were decisive of Imam's determination. He would approach Rita again and marry her by 'Mutah', if possible, but marry her in any case.

It is easy for one to resolve upon marImam; but its fulfilment is in other hands. Imam had taken for granted that Rita was of the same mind. He had forgotten that a woman's mind is more changeable than a weather-cock. She decides one way without much forethought; she reflects. She doubts whether her decision is rigtt. Why is it not wrong? It is wrong. A somersault. Then she reflects. Why is this decision right? It is wrong. Another somersault and so on "ad infinitum." This sweet variable creature never decides. She is always deciding. She only decides out of spite. So was Stella. So was Rita. Imam would sound her.

He went into her apartments where she was to continue staying as long as she liked as Mr. and Mrs. Jaffar's guest.

Imam: "Rita, you have seen the worst. Stella has married Jaffar."

Rita: "And jilted you."

Imam: (Pretending not to have heard Rita's interjection) "What are you going to do?"

Rita: "I have lots to do if I want to. But I am sick of the world. I want to retire into obscurity and take my rest."

Imam: "Don't be so despondent, Rita. You are still young and good looking. You must have lots of admirers."

Rita: "Admirers don't make for happiness. They are a source of embarrassment."

Imam: "But a woman without admirers, is meat without salt. What would be life without love and how can there be love without admirers?"

Rita: "Well, I have had them to satiety. And I am getting nearer to the verities of life."

But Rita's vanity had been touched to the quick.

Imam: "Rita, may I ask you a question?"

Rita: "What is it?"

Imam: "Is your love booked?"

Rita: "What do you mean?"

Imam: "Are you under obligation to any one to marry him.

Rita: "No obligation whatever."

Imam had put a wrong question to which he got a correct reply. Rita was certainly under no obligation to anyone, but her desire was her own.

Imam: "Then if you are under no obligation, would you incur it now?"

Rita: "It all depends, Imam, it all depends."

Imam: "Well, you know, Rita, that I had proposed to you last year and you had accepted me. But you married Jaffar."

Imam had put his foot down upon Rita's tender corn. He touched her 'amour propre'. A woman will never confess her fault.

Rita: "You are giving a garbled account of the whole affair, Imam. I had accepted no one except the man I married and I hadn't even accepted him."

Imam: "Well, then Rita, we will start with a clean slate now. Let me put it to you now. I love you and want you to marry me."

Rita: "No, Mr. Imam, I have wholly dismissed marriage from my mind. I am now going into a hermitage.

Imam: "Don't speak those words of despair, Rita. Do you feel that you have become a back number, for really you are not."

Rita: "I may not be a back number, I have nevertheless decided to shelve myself. It is as good as a back number, perhaps, worse.

Imam: "Very well, Rita, I won't fetter your judgment. But, may I ask one question? It will give me consolation and possibly hope. Do you love me?"

Rita: "I do not wish to encourage any false hopes in you."

Imam: "But it will still give me consolation."

Rita: "Then you are welcome to it."

Had Imam counted without his host? Even Rita was in a jilting mood. Or was she playing? He tried to probe her by exhausting the usual and unusual arts and vocabulary of the lover. All he could gather was that Rita was imperviously alive to argument and reason. Still she fed him on hopes and would not say a straight "yes" or "no". It was, however, plain that she was carrying on an internal struggle with herself. On the one hand, she was consumed by infinite jealousy of Stella and would have liked to sit upon her. On the other, she did not know how. Her marrying Imam would not serve the purpose. It would rather accentuate her inferiority since Imam was a nephew and a junior partner and she would be so treated in Jaffar's household. She was not quite sure whether her ratiocination was sound. She would like to discuss it with some one upon whose judgent she could rely. Imam was, of course, wholly out of the question. Besides being personally interested he was not a qualified casuist. She might try Tomlins but he too was interested in his own way. She could of course, trust no woman's judgment on questions of such delicacy. All things considered she would try Tomlins.

She telephoned to him. Tomlins arrived with a fair companion whom he left to wait in an adjoining cafe.

Rita: "Tomlins, I have summoned you to remove a great perplexity that is worrying me."

Tomlins: "I thought you had outlived your worries."

Rita: "Listen---it is this. Imam insists upon marrying me. I don't want to be Stella's junior. What shall I do?"

Tomlins: "Then don't marry."

Rita: "But I want to marry"

Tomlins: "Then do."

Rita: "Tomlins, you are merciless. Why can't you think it out and give me good advice? Are you in a hurry?

Tomlins: "Yes, I have left a party waiting for me. I must go."

Rita: "Then when can you come back to advise me at leisure. I am terribly worried."

Tomlins: "I am no good at advice. But I will make an appointment on the 'phone. Meanwhile, can you let me have that cheque?

Rita: "Tomlins, you are so mercenary and think of your cheque while I am dying of anxiety."

Tomlins: "Well, as I have said, I must go. Will you let me have that cheque?"

Rita knew it was useless to argue with Tomlins. He was short of funds and wanted five hundred pounds to settle his debts. No one would, of course, lend money to an impecunious mechanic. He was fleecing Rita, feeding her on hopes which added to her suffering. She gave the cheque.

As Tomlins was busy with the lady in the cafe expending his ill-gotten gains he forgot all about the promise he had casually made to Rita who was glued to the telephone expecting a message every minute. She waited and waited till she could wait no more. She thought she had waited enough and so rang up No. 40,321.

A voice: "What number, please?"

Rita: "No. 32,240--Central."

A voice: "Whom do you want?"

Rita: "Mr. Tomlins."

A voice: "He is out of town." And the voice clipped down the receiver.

"'Out of town,' 'Tomlins has left London. Yes. How stupid I am. I forgot to ask when he is expected and to leave my message for delivery to him."

Rita rang up the same number again and received the information that Tomlins had left no instruction, as to the date and hour of his return, but the message was taken down to be delivered to him if, and when he returned. Rita could not wait indefinitely. What she really wanted was Imam's money and Tomlins' hand. What Imam wanted was Stella's hand and Jaffar's throat. They were both working at cross purposes. Stella's marriage to Jaffar proved to be his talisman. She was a woman of the world and used to the fictions of society. She was immaculate in her conduct towards him. She nursed and fed him, had him treated for his cough so that at the end of the twelve months he looked ten years younger. At that rate the couple had long, long years of happy married life before them. Imam was impatient. Stella had already turned the proverbial age after which marriage is an indiscretion. And Imam was no lover of old maids. Imam knew that he was the head and brains of Jaffar and Co. He also knew too well that the business hung by a single thread. In fact, all such businesses did. For there is scarcely any business so speculative as that of the pearl merchant. Gambling at the tables at Monte Carlo is by comparison a safer business. Imam could crush tha business by a single deal. And he knew too well his uncle's susceptibilities. He would rather commit suicide than face bankruptcy.

Jalar had crossed him in love. Imam felt that everything was fair in love and war. But, no, in ruining Jaffar he would ruin himself. Moreover, Imam had been brought up like Jaffar's own son. He would not betray him in his old age. But he was well justified in withdrawing his co-operation. He, therefore, forced a partition, took his share and separated.

His separation removed the single prop which held the firm. It came down with a crash like the walls of Jericho. Within three days of the separation his manager made a deal which overwhelmed Jaffar. He had gone to sleep a millionaire, he woke up a broken man. His affairs were in bankruptcy.

Imam was after Jaffar's throat. He got it. He was now after Stella. As every one knew Stella was a fair weather companion. So long as Jaffar's affair, were prosperous, she made an ideal wife. She was in fact, devoted to him. But now he was a disreputable bankrupt and his name was an anathema upon every lip. His friends avoided him, his enemies chuckled. Stella was receiving her share of the concussion. She was a highly sensitive woman, highly susceptible to her surroundings. Jaffar had fixed her dower which worked out to ten thousand pounds. She wanted to save it from the aftermath. She could not. She too her misery. She was in rags. She was ashamed to face her former lover. With that face could she meet him? With what excuse condone crime? But Imam was a generous man. As soon as she saw him, she burst into tears.

Stella: "Imam, I have deceived you."

Imam: "No, you have not. You stuck to your promise. I admire you all the more to-day."

Reconciliation was easy. The affairs of Jaffar were patched up by Imam who married Stella. She became the principal jewel of his firm.

"DEATH IS BEAUTIFUL."

WHAT LIES BEYOND THE VEIL?

NEW SCIENCE OF THE FUTURE.

The science of the future must take account of the spiritual content in nature. This has al reegun. In this new science of the future spiritualists lead the van. Spiritualism has arisen among the humble and the unlettered. The following article summarises the results so far achieved by the new method.

It is interesting to note to what extent arrogance, with its kindred factor monopoly, has complexioned every epoch in history (declares the Rev. G. Vale Owen in "The Referee"). A few examples will suffice Limiting our vista to comparatively modern times we find Cousular Rome arrogating to itself the monopoly of world-power which culminated in the slogan, "Delenda est Cathago" Carthage, Rome's last outstanding rival, must be destroyed.

In Imperial Rome the dominant power was further circumscribed and became centred in an individual—the Emperor. Only nominally, however, for it was the Senate who ruled the world through him. "Senatus populusque romanus" was merely a sop thrown to the people. In order that this monopoly should be supreme and unchallenged, they allowed their royal puppet to arrogate to himself a distinctive divinity whereby he claimed a very special and exclusive kinship with the gods.

VICE-REGENCY OF HEAVEN.

When Constantine removed his capital from Rome to Byzantium, the one strong man left in Western Europe was the Bishop of Rome Here came the chance of the Church. and it was not allowed to pass. The Church became the Vice-Regency of Heaven with the Pope as annunciator, In place of 'Augustus" we have "The Vicar of Christ," while the College of Cardinals supplanted the Senate.

At the Reformation this claim was violently challenged; the Pope and Cardinals were dethroned from their high place and another Authority substituted in their stead. This was the Bible which became, in its turn the vehicle and sanction of an arrogance as great as any of its predecessors. The Christian Ministry ruled the people through a deified Book which they made to voice their own opinions. Under the sanction of an infallible Bible they dispensed Heaven to believers, and to unbelievers Hall.

MYTHS AND MIRACLES.

Then came Science. Genesis was shown to be out of line with modern scientific knowledge. Science became, by degrees, less and less spiritual until it emerged in absolute materialism. The Bible with its myths and miracles was discounted. What was not competent of proof, as the scientists understood the term. was discredited as unworthy of acceptance by thinking men. This arrogance of science has now received a rude shock. for, as I have already mentioned, it is now investigating, quite seriously, the ether, which is neither material nor proved It is a postulate, a hypothesis.

Let us hope that the arrogance of science is now on the wane. It is by no means altogether gone yet. As there are still rulers who arrogate to themselves a dominance which is long out of date, and Churchmen who still claim the right to exclude from the pale of the Church all who do not accept their doctrinal formulas, and Bible fanatics who hold on grimly to the infallibility of "The Word of God" so there are still those who claim the honoured name sciontist who are unwilling to admit anything into their category which lies beyond the arbitrary barriers they themselves have set up.

THE PROGRESS OF THE AGES.

The science of the future must take account of the spiritual content in nature. This has already begun. In this new science of the future Spiritualists lead the van. Spiritualism has arisen among the humble and unlettered. That is the rule which seems to shape the progress of the ages It was so with all the other great phases of which we have been thinking in these articles. The rulers of the past uplifted themselves above their fellows by natural force of character until gradually an aristocracy came into being. Christendom first took root among the working-classes of the Empire. Science began in the homes of the people and slowly emerged into the great universities of the world

Even so Spiritualism will come into its own in due time. God grant that Spiritualists will learn the beauty of humility and forbear to repeat the unlovely mistakes of the past.

For one of the most striking thing which has been borne in upon me by sur intercourse as I have been privileged to have with those bright ones who are guiding the movement from the Other Side is their humility. They know much more than we do, but they are never ashamed of voicing their limitations They point out that knowledge in the Spirit World is progressive, as it is with us. Teaching is given by those so qualified, but the individual is left to form his own conclusions.

Thus such high matters as the Nature and Attributes of God, the exact state of the Christ, the extent of the universe both material and spiritual they leave to the dogmatizers on earth to settle. (You will find these things dealt with in the formularies of the Church—"God is without body, parts, and passions," and so on) For themselves, they hesitate to come to any such conclusion, or to bind that conclusion on others under pain of exclusion from their company. They say that the higher they progress the more they feel their own ignorance. The Realms of God are so wonderful that there must be something still more wonderful beyond their own ken. That is their attitude. It is an attitude neither of arrogance nor dogmatism, but of humble adoration.

Some things, nevertheless, they do know and these they teach us. In this lesser category are such matters as what the Church misnames the Four Last Things: Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell. O these they themselves have had experience and what knowledge they have thus gained they are willing to hand on to us. Their teaching, does not agree with that which has passed for othodoxy among us; but it does agree with the New Testament teaching of Jesus, so far as it is recorded in the Gospels.

THE BEAUTY OF DEATH.

Death, they tell us, is not an end. Nor is it a disaster. When John dies they do not speak of him as "Poor John." They welcome him as born out of a very dark world into a brighter existence. They tell us they have watched this act of dying and that it is a very beautiful thing There is no pain. All pain has passed away before the act of death takes place. The soul—or spirit body—slowly disengages itself from the material envelope, and as it does so, the physical brain loses its power to function. The coma of death grows deeper, while simultaneously the brain and senses of the spiritual body come into activity. Hence the visions and voices which the dying so frequently have.

When Stonewall Jackson, on the evening of the battle at Chancellors-ville, lay wounded and dying, he murmured:

"Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees."

So the process of death proceeds, and there are always angel workers in attendance to do their part in ushering in the new-born soul into their own bright world. One of their duties is to sever the silver cord which unites the sould to the body. Until that is done it is possible for the soul to return to its earthly tabernacle. The cord once severed no return is possible. (There is areference to this silver cord in Ecclesiastes xii 6.)

The newly-arrived one is taken by friends to their home in the Spirit Land. Here he rests until the heavier particles which are still attached to his spiritual body have evaporated and gravitated earthward again. Then he awakes and begins his heavenly life. This is Resurrection.

"THIS IS JUDGMENT.

After he has become used to his surroundings his first task is given him. He has to retire into seclusion for a time. Here his whole earth-life is passed before him and he is made to understand every detail of it in its true value. It is a more or less painful process for everyone. But there is no other way, for thus only is he able to know exactly what he is and what he is not. Until he has come to this knowledge real useful work and progress are impossible. This is Judgment.

From time to time there is a sorting out, as one might call it. The people gather in their thousands. Some great Angel Lord from a higher heaven, or sphere, descends in his glory and beauty and addresses the multitude. Then those who are so qualified by good service accompany him back to the sphere next in order of progress. Not infrequently the great Lord Christ himself performs this office. These "good and faithful servants" literally "enter into the joy of their Lord."

I have dealt, all too briefly with three of the Four Last Things. The last of all is Hell. Of this our communicators do not much love to speak. But they are not by any means altogether silent on the subject. They tell us that anyone who has tried to live a decent life here has no need to be afraid of his fate when he passes the stream. But for the cruel, avaricious, lascivious, and bigoted there is a place appropriate provided. There are many hells, some darker than others. Some of them are very terrible places indeed. But they are not the creation of a vengeful God. They are the provision of a loving Father. Such as go there are, in all their agony, less ill at ease, for the time being, than they would be in the society of the righteous.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD

For the time being—for the length of their durance there lies with themselves—Angel missionaries continually descend into these spiritual slums on rescue work. On repentance and a wish for better things follows upliftment. Sometimes quickly sometimes very slowly, these lack-lustre ones work their way towards the regions of light and beauty, helped by the bright ones who are overjoyed when a soul is salved and brought out of the darkness into the light.

This, then, is a simple account of the teaching which we are given in regard to death and what follows after. It is all very natural and common sense—too much so for many people. But we must remember that this present world holds wonders for our unravelment quite as great as any of these things.

DOCTOR'S DARING FOR SCIENCE.

EXPERIMENT ON SELF THAT PROVED HIS LAST.

Dr. SIDNEY RAWSON WILSON, eminent anaesthetist and surgeon, has died a martyr to science. A brilliant career has been cut short—by his own error.

His friends with whom I have talked here deplore his untimely death, and point to the great things he had in mind to achieve, writes the Manchester correspondent of "The People."

The manner of Wilson's death proves this last assertion to be true. He ran risks, which he must have known were risks, but which he chose to pretend were not.

He was found dead in his locked study at his home in Dickenson-rd., Rushholme, with a gas mask on. He was experimenting on himself, alone, in an attempt to find a new mixture of gas and oxygen which would support consciousness so that a person would be conscious of everything else excepting a sense of pain.

Many of his friends had warned him of the danger of experimenting on himself alone like this. but he laughed it off. There was no danger, he made believe, because he was so familiar with what happened under an anaesthetic that he could always discontinue at the danger point.

Fate has proved otherwise. The cause of death was that of failing to notice that his oxygen cylinder was empty. Dr. Wilson was administering to himself pure nitrous oxide.

Dr. Simon Kelly told the cororer at the inquest that Dr. Wilson tested his theories on himself first, experimenting again and again to confirm the results obtained.

As the coroner remarked in returning a verdict of "Accidental death," Wilson had been taking risks with himself that he would not have taken with any of his patients.

Printer and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay